

WELSH BOARD OF HEALTH
RECEIVED
21 MAR 1944

Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

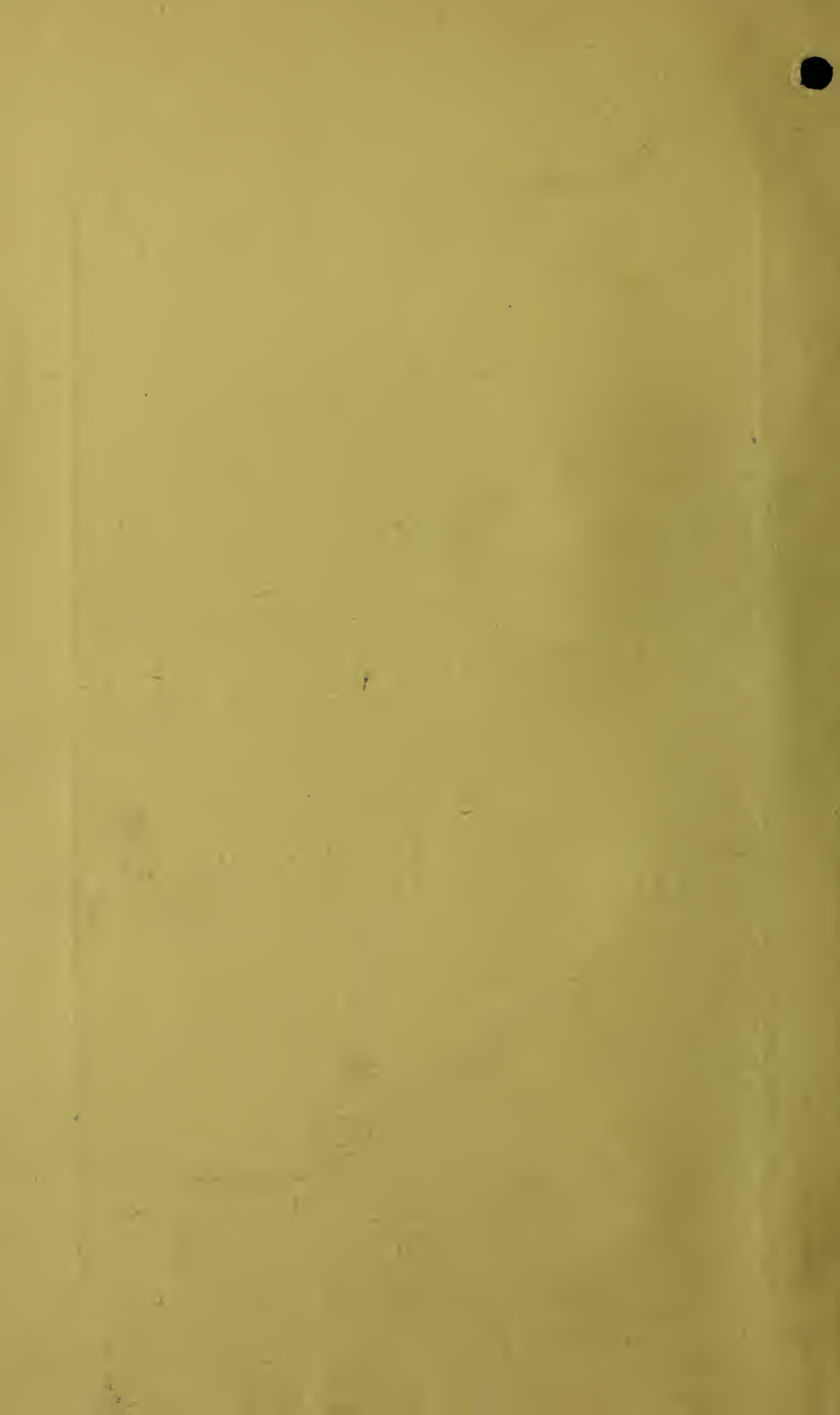
AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1940.

FERNDALD:
W. L. Maddock & Co., Printers.

1944.



Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1940.

FERNDALÉ:
W. L. Maddock & Co., Printers,

1944.

January 1881

1881

1881

1881

1881

Rhondda Urban District Council.

Members of the Council.

Councillor JOHN THOMAS DAVIES, J.P. (*Chairman*).

„ MORGAN DAVIES (*Vice-Chairman*).

„ THOMAS EDMUNDS (9 months).

„ LEONARD HENRY COOK.

„ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.

„ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS.

„ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.

„ GLYN LEWIS WALES.

„ Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.

„ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.

„ PHILLIP MORRIS.

„ ALBERT TROTMAN.

„ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.

„ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.

„ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.

„ SIDNEY MITCHELL.

„ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.

„ THOMAS R. DAVIES.

„ MARK HARCOMBE.

„ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.

„ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.

„ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.

„ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.

„ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELYN.

„ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.

„ WILLIAM REES.

„ LEONARD BATEMAN.

„ Mrs. LILLIE A. HUGHES, J.P.

„ MORGAN BENJAMIN.

„ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.

„ DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P.

„ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.

Councillor DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Clerk of the Council :

DAVID JOHN JONES, M.B.E.

HEALTH COMMITTEE.

Councillor THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS (*Chairman*).
 „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
 „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES, J.P.
 „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
 „ ALBERT TROTMAN.
 „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P.
 „ OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P.
 „ WILLIAM REES.
 „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
 „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT.
 „ DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.
 Chairman of the Finance Committee (*Ex-Officio*).

THE MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Health Committee, together with :—
 Councillor Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.
 „ Mrs. LILLIE ANNIE HUGHES, J.P.
 Mrs. M. A. EVANS.
 Mrs. M. J. HARCUMBE.

THE HOUSING COMMITTEE.

All the Members of the Maternity and Child Welfare Committee.

OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH AND SCHOOL MEDICAL SERVICE DEPARTMENTS.

Medical Officer of Health, Medical Superintendent of the Council's Hospitals, and School Medical Officer :—

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child Welfare Work :—

GWLADYS D. DAVIES, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.)

Assistant Medical Officers of Health and Assistant School Medical Officers :—

L. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

WINIFRED LI. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).

*EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

RUTH PENLON JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

For portion of year :—

THOMAS C. ROY GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Wales).

MAEV GALLAGHER, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), L.M. (Dublin),
D.P.H. (Dublin).

JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

*Specialist Officers (part time) :—**Ophthalmic Surgeon—*

J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S. (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Consulting Obstetrician—

R. GLYN MALIPHANT, M.D. (Lond.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.),
F.R.C.S. (Eng.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon—

NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D. (Cantab), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

Medical Officer, Birth Control Clinic—

SYBIL M. MORGAN, B.Sc. (Wales), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Public Analysts (part time) :—

CLARENCE A. SEYLER, D.Sc., F.I.C.

JOHN H. SUGDEN, M.Sc., F.I.C.

DANIEL EVANS JONES, M.Sc., F.I.C.

Dental Surgeon :—

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., England).

Assistant Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

Matron of Fever Hospitals :

OLIVE EVANS.

Assistant Matron :

EDITH BYWATER.

Senior Sanitary Inspector :

(a.c.) THOMAS OSBORNE Telephone No., Pentre 37.

Sanitary Inspectors :

		<i>Sanitary</i>	
		<i>District</i>	<i>No. Telephone No.</i>
(a.c.)	GWILYM GRIFFITHS	6	..... Tonypandy 13.
(a.c.)	EDGAR M. THOMAS	1	..... Treorchy 350.
(a.c.)	WILLIAM J. EVANS	9	..... Ferndale 2.
(a.)	IDRIS T. WATKINS	7	..... Porth 49.
(a.c.)	DANIEL MORGAN	..... 5	..... Tonypandy 176.
(a.c.d.)	DAVID J. OWEN	3	..... Pentre 24.
(b.c.)	ROBT. BADEN DAVIES	4	..... Tonypandy 261.
(a.c.)	RICHD. OLIVER EVANS	2	..... Treorchy 266.
(a.c.)	J. JENKYN EVANS	8	..... Porth 175.
(a.c.)	ARTHUR JONES	.....	.....

Shops Inspectors :

- (a.c.) RICHARD M. LEWIS.
(b.c.) HENRY LLEWELLYN BIRKETT.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and Health Visitors :

- (a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

Health Visitors and School Nurses :

		<i>Ward No.</i>
(g.)	ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.)	EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.)	ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e.)	EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
(e.g.h.)	EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.)	MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4
(g.h.)	SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	..... 11
(g.)	EDITH MORGAN —
(e.g.h.)	ETHEL EVANS	..... 8
(e.g.h.)	CISSIE EVANS	..... 5
(e.g.h.)	LILIAN MORGAN	..... 6
(e.g.h.)	VERA RUTTLEY —
(e.g.h.)	ANN DAVIES —
(e.g.h.)	GWYNETH M. DAVIES	..... 10
(e.g.h.)	*SYBIL EVANS —

For portion of year :—

(e.g.h.)	FLORENCE SALMON	..... 6
(e.g.h.)	EIRWEN BONNER —
(e.g.)	MEGAN DAVIES —
(f.g.)	MARGARET GOBERT JONES —

Orthopaedic Nurse :
(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants :
CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.
ELUNED PROTHEROE.
GWYNETH ATKINS.

Municipal Midwifery Service :

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-4 .....(g.h.i.)	EDITH M. REES	..... Pentre 41
5-7 .....(g.h.i.j.)	SARAH EDWARDS	..... Tonypandy 83
8-11 .....(g.h.i.)	EVELYN M. JAMES	..... Porth 130

<i>Wards.</i>	<i>Midwives.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
1-2	(g.) ELIZ. A. MORGAN	..... Treherbert 278
	(g.) LUCY THOMAS	..... Treherbert 277
	(g.h.) MARTHA A. DAVIES	..... Treorchy 247
	(g.) FLORENCE M. TAMLYN	„ 228
3-4	(g.) EMILY M. PROSSER	..... Pentre 38
	(g.) JESSIE POWELL	..... Pentre 114
	(g.) EMILY PURSLOW	..... Pentre 57
5-6-7	(g.h.) MARGARET D. O'BRIEN	Tonypandy 181
	(g.) LYDIA STEPHENSON	..... „ 283
	(g.) MARY E. JONES	..... „ 277
	(g.) SOPHIA JONES	..... „ 278
	(g.h.i.) EVELINE L. JONES	..... „ 248
	(g.h.i.) EILEEN W. E. REES	..... „ 154
	(g.) ALICE K. THOMAS	..... „ 279
8-9	(g.) SARAH J. ASPDEN	..... Porth 187
	(g.) ANNE WILLIAMS	..... „ 197
	(g.) ANNIE M. JAMES	..... „ 5
	(g.) ANNIE F. WILLIAMS	..... „ 105
10-11	(g.) HILDA M. DAVIES	..... Tylorstown 11
	(g.h.) MARY E. BOWEN	..... Ferndale 55
	(g.) MARY A. OSGOOD	..... Maerdy 25
	(g.) LYDIA THOMAS	..... Ferndale 17
	(g.h.) TEIFWEN WILLIAMS	..... Treorchy 322

Clerks :

A. O. MORGAN.	GWYNETH E. DAVIES.
D. J. LEWIS.	DILYS FARMER.
ANNIE M. EVANS.	*ISLWYN JONES.
A. GWYN EVANS.	GEORGE A. JONES.
MARGARET THOMAS.	*CYRIL LEWIS.
SELWYN DAVIES.	EDITH BRACE.
*GLYNDWR HOWELLS.	WILLIAM JOHN.
MEGAN A. WARREN.	ARTHUR M. ELLIS.

For portion of year :—

ALICE C. MORRIS.
GLANFFRWD WATKINS.

Joint Caretakers of the Carnegie Welfare Centre :

ENOCH and FLORENCE TREHARNE.

Caretakers of Welfare Centres :

Ferndale	.....	OWEN THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Treorchy	.....	DAVID THOMAS WILLIAMS.
Ystrad	.....	FRANCIS HENRY STUBBS.

In charge of the Disinfector :

L. TRENBERTH.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (b.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute and Sanitary Inspectors' Examination Joint Board.
- (c.) Holds the Meat Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (d.) Holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute qualifying for Membership in the Advanced Knowledge of a Sanitary Inspector's Duties.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (i.) Holds Certificate in Obstetric Analgesia
- (j.) Holds Diploma in Midwifery Teaching.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* In H.M. Forces.

TELEPHONE NUMBERS.

Medical Officer of Health—Office	.....	139, 140 Pentre.
Residence.....		104 Pentre.
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	.....	47 Pentre.
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	.....	191 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Treorchy	.....	339 Treorchy.
Welfare Centre, Ystrad	.....	154 Pentre.
Welfare Centre, Ynyshir	.....	71 Porth.
Welfare Centre, Ferndale	.....	33 Ferndale.
Dr. G. D. Davies, Assistant M.O.H.	.....	206 Porth.

CONTENTS.

Introduction	Page.
	14
I. General and Vital Statistics—	
Statistical Summary	18
Area	19
Population	19
Social Conditions	20
Births	20
Illegitimacy	21
Deaths	21
Still-born Children	23
Uncertified Deaths	23
Colliery Fatalities	23
District Coroners	23
II. General Provision of Health Services—	
Public Health Officers of the Authority	25
Laboratory Facilities	25
Ambulance Facilities	26
Nursing in the Home	26
Treatment Centres and Clinics	26
Hospitals	28
Tyntyla Isolation Hospital	28
Penrhys Hospital	32
Health Education	32
III. Maternity and Child Welfare—	
Infant Mortality	33
Health Visiting	35
Welfare Centres	35
Dental Treatment	36
Orthopaedic Treatment	37
Supervision of Expectant Mothers	37
Dental Treatment	38
Travelling Expenses of Mothers attending Welfare Centres	38

	Page.
Provision of Milk and Medicinal Foods	39
Milk for Mothers and Children	39
Sale of Dried Milk	41
Cod Liver Oil	41
Supervision of Midwives	41
Inspection of Midwives	42
Compensatory Payments for Loss of Midwifery	
Fees	43
Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees	43
Midwives Act, 1936	43
Municipal Midwifery Service	43
Maternal Mortality	45
Birth Control Clinic	46
Child Life Protection	47

IV. Sanitary Circumstances—

Water Supply	48
Council's Supply	48
Joint Water Board Supply	48
Drainage and Sewerage	48
Closet Accommodation	49
Public Cleansing	49
Sanitary Inspection of the Area	50
Summary of Sanitary Inspectors' Work during 1940	50
Premises and Occupations Controlled by Byelaws or Regulations	51
Offensive Trades	52
Common Lodging-houses	52
Shops	53
Factories	57
Eradication of Bed Bugs	62
Rats and Mice (Destruction) Act, 1919	62
Public Mortuary	62
Schools	63
Reports during the Year	63
Legal Proceedings	65

V. Housing—		
Housing	.....	66
Housing Statistics	.....	69
VI. Inspection and Supervision of Food—		
Milk	.....	72
Meat	.....	74
Other Foods	.....	76
Unsound Food	.....	77
Food and Drugs Act	.....	77
VII. Prevalence of, and Control over, Infectious and other Diseases—		87
Notifiable Diseases	.....	81
Zymotic Diseases	.....	83
Small Pox	.....	83
Scarlet Fever	.....	83
Diphtheria	.....	83
Enteric Fever	.....	84
Puerperal Pyrexia	.....	84
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	.....	84
Acute Poliomyelitis	.....	86
Encephalitis Lethargica	.....	86
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	.....	86
Acute Primary Pneumonia	.....	86
Dysentery	.....	87
Erysipelas	.....	87
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	.....	87
Measles	.....	88
Whooping Cough	.....	88
Diarrhoea and Enteritis	.....	88
Influenza	.....	89
Bronchitis	.....	89
VIII. Tuberculosis—		
Tuberculosis	.....	90
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	92
Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis	.....	92
Appendix—Tables	.....	96
School Medical Service	.....	i.—lxviii.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF

The Medical Officer of Health.

To the Chairman and Members of the
RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I herewith submit my annual report on the sanitary conditions and state of the public health in the Rhondda Urban District during the year 1940.

Though the estimated population of the district at mid-summer was approximately 2,000 persons less than in the preceding year, the population was increased by well over 10,000 persons before the end of the year owing to evacuation from more vulnerable areas.

The general death-rate (14.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population) was higher than in any year since 1918, the chief causes of death being heart disease (3.29 per 1,000), bronchitis (1.54 per 1,000) and cancer (1.43 per 1,000).

The infantile mortality rate was 60 per 1,000 live births and was ¹⁰9 per 1,000 lower than the annual average for the district for the preceding ten years.

Diphtheria and scarlet fever were fairly prevalent during the year but in December a scheme for immunisation against diphtheria was brought into operation.

In common with the rest of the country, there was a considerable prevalence of cerebro-spinal fever but the mortality from this disease was appreciably reduced by the application of treatment by the sulphonamide drugs.

Early in the year the Council's powers as a Food and Drugs Authority were rendered operative and samples of foods and drugs were taken regularly during the period under review.

The concentration of slaughtering, under the arrangements made by the Ministry of Food, in two slaughterhouses in the district rendered the inspection of meat more effective and it is hoped that such arrangements will continue to be operative in peace time.

Notwithstanding the difficulties associated with war conditions, it is gratifying to note that the staff of the Health Department cheerfully undertook the many duties connected with the welfare of the resident population and of the evacuated mothers and children received into the area.

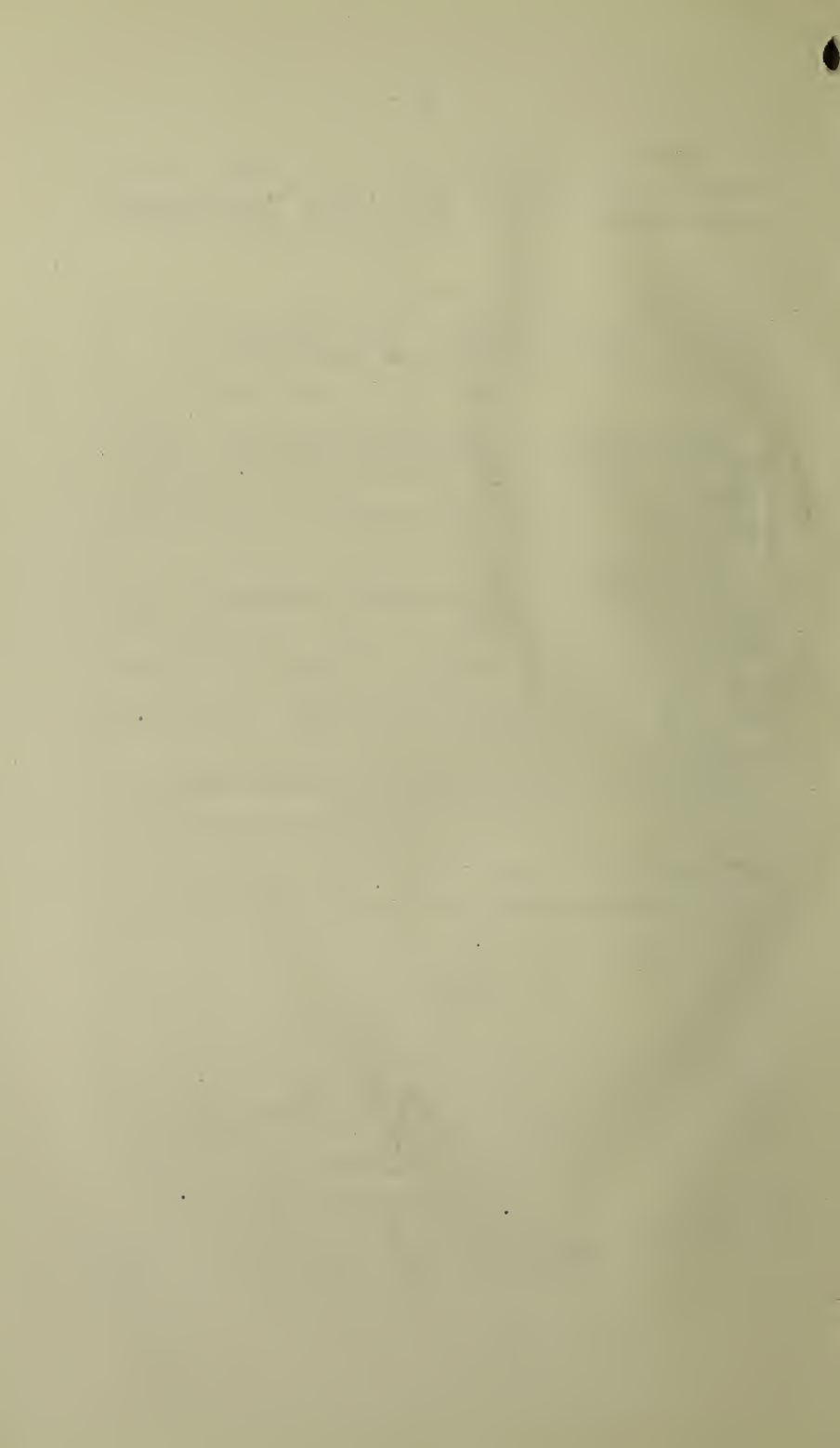
I remain,

Yours faithfully,

D. J. Thomas.

Medical Officer of Health.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.



SECTION I.

General and Vital Statistics.

Rhondda Urban District.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY FOR YEAR 1940.

Area	23,886 acres.
Population (Census, 1931)	141,346
Population (estimated at Midsummer, 1940)	117,900
Number of inhabited houses	28,852

	Males.	Females	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Live Births—				
Legitimate	963	911	1,874	15.9
Illegitimate	29	31	60	0.5
	992	942	1,934	16.4

Still Births	53	50	103	0.9
Still Birth-rate per 1,000 total (live and still) births			50.6	
Deaths from all causes	982	745	1,727	14.6

	No.	Rate per 1,000— Live Births.	Total Births.
Maternal Deaths—			
Puerperal Sepsis	2	1.03	0.98
Other Puerperal Causes	8	4.14	3.93
	10	5.17	4.91

Deaths under 1 year—			
All Infants	116	Rate per 1,000 Live Births	60
Legitimate Infants	115	Rate per 1,000 Leg. Live Births	61
Illegitimate Infants	1	Rate per 1,000 Illeg. Live Births	17

	No.	Rate per 1,000 Population.
Deaths from Special Causes:—		
Measles	1	0.01
Whooping Cough	3	0.03
Diarrhoea and Enteritis (under 2 years)	2	0.02
Zymotic Diseases	20	0.17
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	104	0.88
Other Tuberculous Diseases	19	0.16
Cancer	16	1.4

AREA.

The district, which has an area of 23,886 acres, is the most extensive urban district in Wales, and comprises two valleys known as the Rhondda Fawr (or larger) Valley and the Rhondda Fach (or lesser) Valley which converge at a point about one-and-half miles from the junction with the Pontypridd area.

For administrative purposes the Rhondda Urban District is divided into eleven Wards which embrace the following localities :—

Ward No.

- | | | |
|-----|-------|--|
| 1. | ..... | Blaenrhondda, Blaenycwm, Treherbert. |
| 2. | ..... | Treorchy, Cwmparc. |
| 3. | ..... | Pentre, Ton. |
| 4. | ..... | Gelli, Ystrad. |
| 5. | ..... | Llwynypia, Clydach Vale. |
| 6. | ..... | Tonypandy, Trealaw. |
| 7. | ..... | Penygraig, Williamstown, Dinas. |
| 8. | ..... | Cymmer, Trehafod, Porth. |
| 9. | | Mount Pleasant (Porth), Ynyshir,
Wattstown. |
| 10. | ..... | Pontygwaith, Stanleytown, Tylorstown. |
| 11. | ..... | Ferndale, Blaenllechau, Maerdy. |
-

POPULATION.

1931 (Census)	.....	.....	.....	.....	141,346
1940 (Registrar-General's estimate for Mid-Summer)	.....	.....	.....	.....	117,900

The Registrar-General's estimate of 117,900 in respect of the civilian population of the district at Mid-Summer, 1940, showed a reduction of 1,400 persons from the corresponding estimate for the previous year and a total diminution of 23,446 since the Census enumeration of 1931. The

natural increase in the population during the year, that is, the excess in the number of births over the number of deaths, was 207, equivalent to 1.8 per 1,000 of the population as compared with 1.2 per 1,000 in the previous year.

According to information received from Mr. W. Morris Jones, Chief Billeting Officer for the district, the number of evacuees received in the Rhondda in organised parties between the 19th May and the 31st December, 1949, amounted to 6,116, and the total number of official evacuees billeted in the district at the end of the year was 10,160, comprising 4,268 unaccompanied children, 3,223 accompanied children, 2,048 mothers and 621 other adults.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The district is mainly industrial in character and coal-mining continues to be the predominant occupation of the male inhabitants. A clothing factory recently opened at Treorchy provides employment for a substantial number of women and girls and this has been followed by the establishment of a number of smaller factories in the Porth area.

Among the effects of the war upon the district have been not only the increased demand for coal, resulting in a greater degree of employment and slightly improved rates of wages in the coal mining industry, but also the employment of numbers of persons, particularly women, in other occupations in some of the adjoining districts.

BIRTHS.

		1940.	Average for ten years 1930-1939.
Number of Births	.....	1934	2184
Birth-rate in Rhondda	.....	16.4	16.3
Birth-rate in England and Wales	.....	14.6	15.1

The number of births registered as belonging to Rhondda parents during the year amounted to 1,934, giving a birth-

rate of 16.4 per 1,000 population as compared with 15.5 per 1,000 during 1939. In addition, 215 births belonging to non-resident parents occurred in the district, the majority of them having taken place in the Maternity Ward of the Llwynypia Hospital. The numbers of Rhondda births in the successive quarters of the year were, 496, 482, 432 and 524 respectively.

The ward birth rates during 1940 varied from 19.9 per 1,000 population in Ward 5 to 14.8 per 1,000 in Ward 3.

Illegitimacy.—The number of illegitimate births registered as belonging to Rhondda residents during 1940 amounted to 60, equivalent to 31 per 1,000 of the total live births. This rate is three per 1,000 higher than that for the preceding year and one per 1,000 above the average for the previous decennium.

DEATHS.

		1940.	Average for ten years 1930-1939.
Number of Deaths	.....	1727	1746
Rate per 1,000, Rhondda	.....	14.6	13.1
Rate per 1,000, England and Wales		14.3	12.0

The total number of deaths registered in the Rhondda Urban Area during 1940 amounted to 1,619. After making allowances for the outward transfer of 94 deaths of non-residents and the inward transfer of 202 Rhondda residents who died in various places outside the district, the net number of deaths belonging to the Rhondda was 1,727, giving a death-rate of 14.6 per 1,000 of the estimated population. This rate is 0.2 per 1,000 higher than that for the preceding year and exceeds the average death-rate for England and Wales as a whole by 0.3 per 1,000.

An examination of the death-rates for the 11 Wards into which the urban district is divided showed that Ward 3 had the highest rate of 16.3 per 1,000 and Ward 1 the lowest death-rate of 12.9 per 1,000 population.

The following summary shows the diseases most frequently registered as causes of death, the numbers recorded and the corresponding death-rate per 1,000 population :—

	<i>No. of Deaths.</i>	<i>Death-rate per 1,000 population.</i>
Organic Heart Disease	388	3.29
Bronchitis	182	1.54
Cancer and Malignant Disease	169	1.43
Cerebral Haemorrhage	169	1.43
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	104	0.88
Nephritis	60	0.50
Premature Birth, Congenital Mal- formations, etc.	58	0.49
Influenza	51	0.43
Pneumonia	47	0.39

As compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year, there were marked increases in the death-rates from bronchitis, cerebral haemorrhage and nephritis and smaller increases in the death-rates from cancer and phthisis; the death-rate from organic heart-disease was considerably reduced and those attributable to pneumonia, congenital debility and premature birth respectively were also lower.

The number and percentage proportions of the Rhondda deaths for the year, allocated in accordance with the respective age-groups were as follow :—

- 116 or 6.7 per cent., under 1 year.
- 10 or 0.5 per cent., 1 year and under 2 years.
- 31 or 1.8 per cent., 2 years and under 5 years.
- 32 or 1.8 per cent., 5 years and under 15 years.
- 77 or 4.5 per cent., 15 years and under 25 years.
- 187 or 10.8 per cent., 25 years and under 45 years.
- 510 or 29.5 per cent., 45 years and under 65 years.
- 764 or 44.2 per cent., 65 years and over.

Still-born Children.—The number of still-births recorded during the year amounted to 103, this figure being equivalent to 0.87 per 1,000 of the estimated population and to 50.6 per 1,000 of the total births. The latter rate is lower by 6.2 per 1,000 than the average for the previous decennium.

Uncertified Deaths.—Of the 1,619 deaths which were registered within the Rhondda Urban District in the course of the year, 1,548 were certified by registered medical practitioners, 69 by District Coroners and the remaining two were uncertified by either Coroner or Medical Attendant, the respective proportions being 95.6, 4.3 and 0.1.

In the case of the two uncertified deaths, the causes of death assigned were Malnutrition and Cardiac Syncope respectively.

COLLIERY FATALITIES.

Number of Deaths	.....	.....	.....	.....	18
Death-rate per 1,000, Rhondda	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.15

The number of deaths attributed to accidents in the Rhondda collieries during the year amounted to 18, giving a death-rate of 15 per 1,000 of the estimated population and these figures are identical with those pertaining to the year 1939. The findings of the Coroners' inquests showed that 10 of the above deaths were due to falls of roof or side, six to being crushed by coal trams or conveyors and two to other causes connected with employment in the collieries.

DISTRICT CORONERS.

Number of Deaths certified by District Coroners					
in 1940	.....	.....	.....	.....	70
Rate per cent. of Deaths registered in the District					4.3

The number of deaths in the district which were certified by District Coroners, after or without inquests, in the course of the year amounted to 69, being equivalent to

4.3 per cent. of the total deaths registered in the area and to a death-rate of 0.59 per 1,000 of the estimated population; the corresponding figures for 1939 were 62, 3.8 and 0.52 respectively.

The principal causes of death thus ascertained and the numbers caused thereby were as follow :—

Colliery accidents	.....	18
Suicide	.....	12
Road accidents	.....	8
Heart disease	.....	6
Burns and Scalds	.....	4
Accidental Falls	.....	3

The number of deaths attributed to road accidents showed an increase of three over the total for the previous year and included one person between 2 and 5 years, two persons between 5 and 15 years, three between 25 and 45 years, and two between 45 and 65 years of age.

The higher figure recorded on this occasion, although still lower than the totals for some previous years, indicates an increasing need for vigilance and care on the part of all road users, drivers and pedestrians alike, with a view to the avoidance of unnecessary loss of life.

The following table provides information as to the classes of vehicles and persons involved in fatal road accidents in the course of the year :—

Persons killed.

<i>Class of Vehicle.</i>	<i>Total.</i>	<i>Pedal Cyclists.</i>	<i>Pedestrians.</i>
Motor Omnibus	3	1	2
Motor Van	1	—	1
Motor Lorry	3	—	3
Horse-drawn Wagon	1	—	1
	8	1	7

SECTION II.

General Provision of Health Services.

PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY.

Particulars of the Public Health Officers employed by the Council are given in the list at the beginning of the Report. The only changes in the medical staff during the year were occasioned by the resignation of Dr. T. C. R. George, who left the Department on being appointed Medical Officer of Health of combined districts in Breconshire, his place being filled by the appointment of Dr. J. Griffith Jones, and the departure of Dr. E. C. Powell to take up war service in the medical branch of the Royal Navy.

LABORATORY FACILITIES.

Under the arrangements made for chemical and bacteriological examinations to be undertaken at the Cardiff and County Public Health Laboratory, 2,724 specimens were submitted by the Council's Health Department in the course of the year and comprised the following, namely :—

Swabs for the presence of diphtheria bacilli	2,465
Blood or stools or urine for the presence of enteric or dysenteric or food-poisoning infections	31
Swabs for Streptococcal infections	36
Cerebro-spinal fluids	181
Sputa for tubercle bacilli	11

2,724

AMBULANCE FACILITIES.

There was no material change during the year in the arrangements for the conveyance of sick persons in the district.

NURSING IN THE HOME.

The facilities for nursing in the home, which were provided under arrangements made by the Glamorgan County Nursing Association and administered through a number of local committees, were continued throughout the district during the year. Under these arrangements the services of a trained nurse are available for a small contribution of 1d. per week or, in the case of non-contributors, on payment of 6d. per visit.

TREATMENT CENTRES AND CLINICS.

There was no change during the year in the number of clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council in the joint interests of maternity and child welfare and the school medical service.

The Tuberculosis Dispensary administered by the Welsh National Memorial Association in the interests of Rhondda residents is situated at Porth House, Porth (Telephone No., Porth 193).

Addresses and Telephone Numbers of Council's Clinics.

<i>Address.</i>	<i>Telephone No.</i>
Ynyswen, Treorchy	Treorchy 339
Dyffryn Ffrwd, Trafalgar Terr., Ystrad	Pentre 154
Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw	Porth 191.
Ynys Villa, Ynyshir	Porth 71.
Oakland Terrace, Ferndale	Ferndale 33.

Sessional Arrangements of Council's Clinics.

Service.	Situation.	Wards Served	Sessions—	
			" M "—Morning.	" A "—Afternoon.
Ante-Natal.	Treorchy	1, 2	A.	Every Wednesday.
	Ystrad.	3, 4	A.	Every Friday.
	Trealaw	5, 6	A.	Every Tuesday.
		7, 8	M.	Every Tuesday.
	Trealaw	Whole District	A.	{ *Special Clinic. Monday twice monthly (approx.).
	Ynyshir	9, 10 10, 11	A. M.	Every Thursday. Every Thursday.
Infant Welfare.	Treorchy	1	A.	Every Monday.
		2	M.A.	Every Tuesday
	Ystrad	3	M.	Every Saturday.
		4	M.A.	Every Thursday.
		5	M.	Every Friday
	Trealaw	6	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
		7	M.	Every Monday.
	Ynyshir	8	M.A.	Every Wednesday.
		9	M.A.	Every Monday.
	Ferndale	10	M.A.	Every Tuesday.
		11	M.A.	Every Friday.
Birth Control.	Trealaw.	Whole District	A.	Alternate Thursdays
Dental.	Alternate weeks	Treorchy 1—2 Ystrad 3—4	M.A. M.A.	Daily, except when Dentist engaged on School Inspection.
		Trealaw. 5—7	M.A.	
	Alternate weeks	Ynyshir 8—9 Ferndale 10—11	M.A. M.A.	
Ophthalmic.	Treorchy	1—2	M.	Tuesdays and Thursdays as required.
	Ystrad	3—4	M.	
	Trealaw	5—7	M.	
	Ynyshir	8—9	M.	
	Ferndale	10—11	M.	
Orthopaedic. (*Special Clinic attended by Orthopaedic Consultant).	Treorchy	1—2	A.	{ As required. *Special Clinic second Wednesday in each calendar month.
	Ystrad	3—4		
	Trealaw	5—8		
	Ferndale	9—11		
	Trealaw	Whole District		
Ultra Violet Light Treatment.	Trealaw	Whole District.		As required.
Medical Inspection of School Children.	Trealaw	1—7	M.	Alternate Saturdays.
	Ynyshir	8—11	M.	do.

HOSPITALS.

The following is a brief summary of the normal accommodation at the various hospitals in the district in addition to the two isolation hospitals administered by the Council.

INSTITUTION.	No. of Beds.			
	For Adults.		Child- ren.	Total.
	Males.	Fe- males.		
Llwynypia Hospital (Administered by the Glamorgan County Council)— <i>Accommodation—</i>				
Maternity Cases	22			
Ear, Nose and Throat Cases	14			
General Cases	146			
	182	60	90	32
Treherbert Hospital (Voluntary)	12	12	2	26
Pentwyn Hospital (Voluntary)	11	11	2	24
Porth and District Hospital (Voluntary)	44	28	18	90
	127	141	54	322

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

The provision made at the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital for the reception and treatment of cases of infectious disease remained unaltered during the year.

In the following table information is given as to the number of admissions, the number of deaths and the fatality-rate for each disease treated at the Hospital during the year :—

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria	318	11	3.46
Scarlet Fever	284	1	0.35
Typhoid Fever	1	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	—	—
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	126	17	13.49

	No. of Cases Admitted.	No. of Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Measles	5	—	—
Erysipelas	3	—	—
Undulant Fever	1	—	—
Chicken Pox	12	—	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	50.0
Mumps	2	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—
Dysentery	1	—	—
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	3	—	—
	767	30	3.91

Of the 17 deaths indicated in the above table as having occurred amongst patients admitted as cases of cerebro-spinal fever, 15 were certified as due to cerebro-spinal fever or meningococcal meningitis and the remaining two were certified as due to tubercular meningitis and arteriosclerosis, respectively, the amended diagnosis having been arrived at as the result of the examination of the cerebro-spinal fluids and clinical observation.

The appended table provides a comparison for the calendar year of the mortality-rates per cent. for cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever treated in hospital, with the corresponding rates for home-treated cases of the two diseases.

	Whole District.			Hospital-Treated Cases.			Rest of District (Home-Treated Cases)		
	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.	Cases.	Deaths.	Mortality per cent.
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	344	13	3.78	318	11	3.46	26	2	7.69
Scarlet Fever ...	473	2	0.42	284	1	0.35	189	1	0.53
TOTAL ...	817	15	1.84	602	12	1.97	215	3	1.40

The number of patients admitted from each of the eleven wards in the district is shown in the following table :—

Disease.	Total Cases Ad- mitted.	Ward.										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11.
Diphtheria	318	26	46	28	32	85	17	20	34	9	8	13
Scarlet Fever	284	42	56	43	25	24	25	8	18	15	17	11
Typhoid Fever	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Fever	8	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	2	3	—	1
Cerebro Spinal Fever	126	17	8	6	8	15	19	11	9	6	12	15
Measles	5	—	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—
Erysipelas	3	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Undulant Fever	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Chicken Pox	12	3	1	—	1	2	—	—	—	2	3	—
Whooping Cough	2	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mumps	2	—	1	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Impetigo	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	3	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	767	91	116	78	69	130	61	40	63	36	41	42

The average period of detention of recovered cases of diphtheria was 60 days and the corresponding average in respect of scarlet fever was 34 days.

The subjoined table sets out the inclusive cost of maintenance at Tyntyla Isolation Hospital throughout the year, the rate per patient per week being £2 4s. 7d. excluding and £2 9s. 9d. including general repairs, etc., which amounted to £1,163 3s. 6d. during the year. The first mentioned figure of £2 4s. 7d. is lower by 13s. 10d. per patient per week than the rate applicable to the previous year, the lower weekly cost per patient for 1940 being due to the fact that the hospital was more fully occupied during that year.

TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	£	s.	d.
Salaries and Wages	3496	16	6
Superannuation	383	7	8
National Insurance Contributions	113	5	3
Milk	460	15	7
Eggs	61	19	2
Fish	95	14	4
Vegetables and Fruit	384	14	3
Meat	739	10	11
Groceries	696	19	0
Bread	98	17	2
Drysaltery (Soap, Polishes, etc.)	68	18	3
Brushes, etc.	8	10	10
Methylated Spirit, Turpentine, etc.	0	18	4
Crockery, Drapery, etc.	200	16	7
Furniture, Repairs and Ironmongery	18	6	5
Stimulants, Brandy, etc.	3	1	3
Drugs, Instruments, etc.	824	17	7
Gas	276	4	10
Electricity	141	2	8
Water	116	10	3
Gas, Water and Electricity Repairs and Renewals	42	7	2
Fuel	753	7	5
Advertisements	38	5	6
Stationery, Printing, etc.	43	12	4
Postages, Fares, Carriage	19	16	3
Telephone Charges	46	8	2
Insurance	68	3	2
General District Rates	618	3	9
Garden Requisites	5	3	0
Chimney Sweeping	6	7	4
Ambulance Upkeep	109	16	9
Machinery Repairs and Renewals	41	11	4
Sundries	12	7	0
	9996	16	0

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE—*Continued.*

					£	s.	d.
General Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	141	6	3
Painting	.....	.....	.....	.....	22	16	2
Fire Extinguishers	.....	.....	.....	.....	33	3	4
Replacement of Equipment	.....	.....	.....	.....	763	0	6
Air Raid Precautions	.....	.....	.....	.....	202	17	3
					<hr/>		
					£11,159	19	6

PENRHYS SMALL POX HOSPITAL.

This institution provides accommodation in normal conditions for 14 beds. There was no occasion for the admission of small pox patients during the year but the hospital was kept in a constant state of readiness to admit cases of this disease until the 14th September, 1940, when the building was taken into use as a hostel under the Government Evacuation Scheme for the temporary accommodation of evacuees who, for various reasons, could not be billeted immediately after their arrival in the district.

HEALTH EDUCATION.

The only public health propaganda undertaken during the year consisted of the distribution of posters, leaflets, etc., in schools, welfare centres and clinics throughout the district.

SECTION III.

Maternity and Child Welfare.

INFANT MORTALITY.

	1940.	Average for ten years 1930-1939
Rhondda, per 1,000 births	60	70
126 Great Towns	59	63
England and Wales	56	59

The number of deaths of children under one year of age belonging to the Rhondda Urban District during the year amounted to 116, representing 60 per 1,000 live births, this rate being six per 1,000 less than for the preceding year and 10 per 1,000 below the average for the previous decennium.

It will be seen from Table IV. (Appendix) that 61 of the infantile deaths occurred within four weeks of birth, thus giving a neo-natal mortality of 31.5 per 1,000 live births, while 37.9 per cent. of the infantile deaths occurred within seven days of birth. The same table also shows that of the several causes of infantile deaths, premature birth with 34 deaths was the most frequent cause and that all these deaths occurred before the infants were four weeks old, while 15 deaths were attributed to convulsions, 12 to bronchitis and 10 each to pneumonia and congenital malformations respectively.

The detailed figures for the 11 wards of the district show that Ward 3 had the highest infantile mortality rate of 109 per 1,000 births while the lowest rate of 25 per 1,000 belonged to Ward 4.

The appended table gives summarised information as a result of investigations made by the district health visitors regarding the infantile deaths and the still births recorded during the year.

Table giving in detail the information obtained by the Health Visitors concerning deaths of 110 children under one year and of 100 children born dead.

					Deaths of children under one.		Still-Births.	
					Total Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.	Total Number.	Per cent. of Total Cases.
Sex	{ Male ... ..	...	...	...	54	49	56	56
	{ Female ... ..	...	...	...	56	51	44	44
Ages at Death.	{ 0—12 hours	...	...	...	10	9		
	{ 12—24 hours	...	...	...	3	3		
	{ 1—7 days	...	...	...	34	31		
	{ 1—4 weeks	...	...	...	14	13		
	{ 1—2 months	...	...	...	6	5		
	{ 2—3 "	...	...	...	2	2		
	{ 3—4 "	...	...	...	5	5		
	{ 4—5 "	...	...	...	3	3		
	{ 5—6 "	...	...	...	4	4		
	{ 6—7 "	...	...	...	5	5		
	{ 7—8 "	...	...	...	8	7		
	{ 8—9 "	...	...	...	6	5		
	{ 9—10 "	...	...	...	3	3		
	{ 10—11 "	...	...	...	4	4		
	{ 11—12 "	...	...	...	3	3		
Maturity	{ Mature ... ..	...	...	...	70	64	62	62
	{ Premature ... ..	...	...	...	40	36	38	38
Insured	...	...	...	...	1	1		
Not well from birth	...	...	...	...	52	47		
Previously visited by Health Visitor	...	...	...	...	53	48		
Separated from Mother	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breast-fed	...	...	...	...	32	29		
Partly Breast-fed and partly otherwise	...	...	...	...	6	5		
Bottle-fed	...	...	...	...	38	35		
Spoon-fed	...	...	...	...	19	17		
Unfed	...	...	...	...	15	14		
Bottle used.	{ Boat-shaped	...	...	...	44	40		
	{ Tube	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Boat-shaped and Tube	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Cows'	...	...	...	19	17		
Milk	{ Goats'	...	...	...	...	...
	{ Condensed	...	...	...	11	10		
	{ Dried	...	...	...	33	30		
Patent Foods	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abnormal number of flies in house	...	...	...	...	...	...
Insanitary condition of house	...	...	...	...	...	...
Overcrowding	...	...	...	...	...	...
Previous deaths—								
	1 child under one year of age	...	...	...	4	4	4	4
	2 children " " "	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	3 children " " "	...	...	...	1	1	1	1
	4 or more children " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total number with previous deaths of								
	Infants under one year ... ..	...	...	...	7	6	5	5
	Number with 1 previous still-birth	...	...	...	6	5	5	5
	Number with 2 previous still-births	...	...	...	2	2	...	...
	Number with 3 previous still-births	...	...	...	1	1	...	...
	Number with 4 or more " " "	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total number with previous still-births	...	...	...	9	8	5	5
	Abnormal condition of Mother	...	...	...	16	15	38	38
	Difficult birth	...	...	...	22	20	34	34
	Illegitimate	...	...	...	3	3	1	1

Health Visiting.—The following summary provides information for the year 1940 regarding some of the activities of the health visitors in the interests of child welfare :—

Visits to children	}	First Visits	.....	.....	1,920
under one year		Total Visits	.....	.....	14,660
Investigations to stillbirths			.....	.....	100
Investigations of deaths of infants			.....	.....	110
Visits to children, 1-5 years			.....	.....	9,538
Ophthalmia-	}	First Visits	.....	.....	14
Neonatorum		Total Visits	.....	.....	186
Milk applications investigated			.....	.....	19,061

Each health visitor is also engaged at the welfare centres on at least one day a week when the mothers and babies from her district are in attendance.

The summary of the records kept by the health visitors in relation to diets and modes of feeding of infants during the year shows that the proportion of breast-fed infants on this occasion had declined to 45.5 per cent. as compared with 49 per cent. in the previous year, while 48.4 per cent. were entirely bottle-fed. This further deterioration in the method of feeding is probably due partly to the increased number of mothers in employment and their desire to return to work with as little delay as possible after the confinement.

WELFARE CENTRES.

There was no important change in the arrangements at the five clinics and welfare centres administered by the Council during the year, 18 sessions per week being devoted to the interests of child welfare and each session presided over by a member of the medical staff. The total number of infant welfare sessions held at the clinics during the year was 922, as compared with 865 in 1939, and the average attendance of children under five years old was 28 per session.

The number of babies under one year old who made their primary visit to the clinic during 1940 amounted to 1,845, equivalent to 96.3 per cent. of the notified live births, while 3,051 children between one and five years of age also attended. A total of 25,018 visits were made to the child welfare clinics during the year, including 15,131 by children under one year of age and 9,887 by children between one and five years old. There were no arrangements for holding special post-natal clinics in the district but a total of 744 nursing or recently-confined mothers attended the clinics for the purpose of obtaining advice regarding their own condition.

Dental Treatment.—The number of children under five years of age who received treatment at the Council's dental clinics during 1940 amounted to 298, as compared with a total of 523 for the previous year, and in 284 instances extractions were carried out under nitrous oxide anaesthesia.

Out of a total of 199 nursing mothers referred by the medical officers of the welfare centres for dental treatment in the course of the year, only 167 actually attended for treatment. These mothers paid 394 visits to the dental clinics and on 195 occasions general anaesthesia was applied for the extraction of carious teeth.

Under the Council's arrangements for the supply of artificial dentures to nursing mothers in necessitous circumstances, provision was made in 49 such cases during the year. Complete upper and lower sets were supplied in 32 instances and partial sets in 17 cases, the total (net) cost to the Council in respect of these cases being £50 13s. 10d. after taking into account the sum of £2 1s. 2d., part cost paid by five of the mothers concerned.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Below is a summary of the pre-school cases seen at the Council's Clinics during the year by Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., Orthopaedic Consultant.

(a) Primary Cases—		
Talipes (Club-foot)	.....	23
Spinal Curvature	.....	1
Paralysis	.....	1
Bow legs and Knock-knees	.....	12
Torticollis	.....	1
Congenital dislocation of hip	.....	1
Fractures	.....	4
Spina bifida	.....	1
Minor deformities	.....	2
Other defects	.....	5
—		
Total primary cases	.....	51
(b) Re-examinations	.....	67
—		
Total examinations and re-examinations		118

SUPERVISION OF EXPECTANT MOTHERS.

The previously-existing arrangements for the supervision of expectant mothers continued throughout the year at the five welfare centres, six ante-natal sessions being held weekly and attended by the appropriate medical staff, health visitors and midwives.

The number of expectant mothers who attended these clinics during the year amounted to 1,554, of whom 319 had been attending in the previous year and 1,235 were new cases. The total number of visits paid by these mothers was 5,914, giving an average attendance of 19 cases per session.

Expectant mothers who were found to be suffering from any symptoms or conditions likely to have a serious effect on the pregnancy or parturition were referred for examination by Dr. R. G. Maliphant, whose services were available in a consultant capacity at special ante-natal sessions held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw. There were 24 of these special ante-natal clinics held during the year, the number of mothers attending being 263, including 240 new cases, and the total number of visits paid amounted to 394, which gave an average of 16 per session.

A total of 132 mothers were admitted to the Maternity Department of the Llwynypia Hospital in the course of the year under the Council's Maternity and Child Welfare arrangements, including 77 referred from the ante-natal clinics, 15 recommended by the respective medical attendants owing to urgent conditions and 40 cases approved by the Medical Officer of Health after enquiry on account of unfavourable domestic conditions, such as lack of sufficient and suitable accommodation or failure to secure appropriate attendance.

Dental Treatment.—During the year under review, 221 expectant mothers received treatment by the Council's dental surgeons as a result of reference from the ante-natal clinics, and general anaesthetics were administered for the purpose of dental extractions on 247 occasions.

Artificial dentures were provided by the Council, free of cost or on part payment, for six expectant mothers in the course of the year; full upper and lower sets were supplied in four instances and partial sets in two cases, the net cost to the Council being £9 14s. 8d.

Travelling Expenses.—Assistance was given in necessitous cases towards the cost of travelling to and from the

welfare centres on the part of expectant mothers as well as for nursing mothers accompanying their children when specially requested to bring them for re-examination at more frequent intervals than once in four weeks. The number of special vouchers issued for this purpose during the year amounted to 312, and the total cost to the Council was £4 18s. 11d.

PROVISION OF MILK AND MEDICINAL FOODS.

Milk below Cost or Free.—During the first half of the year the Council continued to administer the scheme sponsored by the Milk Marketing Board, and outlined in Circular 1840 (Wales) of the Welsh Board of Health, for the supply of milk for consumption by expectant mothers, nursing mothers and children under five years old. Under this scheme a normal quantity of one pint of liquid milk was supplied daily to every approved case belonging to one of the above-mentioned categories, either free of cost or at the reduced rates of 1d. and 2d. per pint respectively, as determined by the prescribed scale of income. No medical certification was required except where a quantity in excess of one pint of milk daily was considered necessary.

The number of authorisation cards issued under the fore-going arrangements during the first six months of the year amounted to 20,139 and the total quantity of milk authorised thereby was 592,843 pints. The claims submitted to the Milk Marketing Board for rebate in respect of liquid milk supplied during this period at less than the usual retail price, including free supplies under the Council's Milk Assistance Scheme, amounted to a total of £3,189 19s. 9d. The liquid milk authorised up to the end of June was delivered under contracts entered into between the Council and a number of local milk vendors

and the conditions of contract required that only "pasteurised" milk complying with the conditions laid down in the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938, should be supplied.

On the 1st July, 1940, the arrangements outlined above were superseded by a scheme initiated by the Ministry of Food, and administered through the local Food Offices, under which one pint of liquid milk daily, or its equivalent in dried milk, was available for every approved expectant mother, nursing mother or child under five years. The normal price chargeable was 2d. per pint but in cases where the income of the family fell within the Ministry's limit, or the householder was in receipt of public assistance, unemployment assistance or supplementary old age pension, the supply was granted free of cost.

The issue of dried milk provided by the Ministry of Food under these arrangements was carried out through the Council's welfare centres and in view of the fact that the supplies of milk under the Ministry's scheme were limited to one pint per person daily the Council decided to grant supplementary supplies of dried milk in cases where additional quantities were considered necessary on medical grounds, the question of financial eligibility for these supplementary supplies being determined according to the scale of income observed by the Ministry of Food.

The value of the dried milk issued through the Council's welfare centres during the latter half of the year, on behalf and at the expense of the Ministry of Food, was £575 4s. 3d. and the sales of dried milk at cost price under the same arrangements amounted to £10 10s. 0d.

The total (net) expenditure incurred by the Council on the provision of milk amounted to £6,743 17s. 9d.,

including £5,424 14s. 5d. for liquid milk supplied up to the end of June and £1,319 3s. 4d. for dried milk during the whole of the year.

Sale of Dried Milk.—The sale of dried milk at cost price was continued at the welfare centres throughout the year and the total value of such sales, including amounts received in respect of dried milk sold at half cost price but excluding sales on behalf of the Ministry of Food, amounted to £1,752 5s. 6d.

Cod Liver Oil.—The distribution of cod liver oil for the benefit of children under five years of age was carried out during the year on the recommendation of the medical officers at the welfare centres and the total cost of such provision was £155 0s. 4d.

SUPERVISION OF MIDWIVES.

Notification of intention to practise in the district during 1940 was received from 40 midwives, comprising 26 whole-time municipal midwives and 14 private midwives, the total showing a reduction of eight as compared with the previous year.

The number of domiciliary confinements attended by all the midwives in the course of the year was 1,726, including 1,431 by municipal midwives and 295 by private midwives. The appended table gives a summary of the cases in respect of which medical aid was summoned by midwives in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board.

Record of Sending for Medical Help, 1940.

Reasons stated for seeking assistance.	Day.	Night.	WARDS.											Total.
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Prolonged labour	56	44	3	9	8	9	16	7	13	8	7	11	9	100
Obstructed labour	9	6	3	1	—	—	1	2	—	1	2	2	3	15
Ruptured perineum	121	62	1	18	15	17	25	9	9	14	23	14	38	183
Abortion or threatened abortion	43	21	4	1	6	10	11	10	7	1	6	2	6	64
Ante-partum haemorrhage ...	15	8	1	2	4	—	4	2	—	—	5	3	2	23
Post-partum haemorrhage ...	7	10	—	—	—	—	1	1	2	—	4	1	8	17
Haemorrhage (not stated) ...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pyrexia	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Albuminuria	22	—	—	2	4	2	2	2	3	—	3	1	3	22
Adherent placenta or membranes	6	17	—	—	1	1	1	3	2	4	6	1	4	23
Collapse or condition of patient	55	14	2	4	5	5	9	5	13	4	7	6	9	69
Malpresentation	7	12	4	—	1	1	1	2	2	3	2	—	3	19
Inertia	7	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	8	10
Oedema	13	1	3	1	—	1	3	2	—	—	2	—	2	14
Other complications during pregnancy or labour	48	8	2	5	3	8	7	3	2	5	12	4	5	56
Inflammation of, or discharge from baby's eyes ...	61	5	10	9	6	14	5	4	4	5	4	1	4	66
Feebleness of Infant	18	3	—	1	1	2	5	3	3	2	3	1	—	21
Malformation	6	2	—	1	—	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	1	8
Prematurity	18	8	—	3	1	1	9	5	3	1	1	—	2	26
Other abnormalities or complications in case of child ...	31	4	4	5	2	2	4	2	3	3	—	—	10	35
	543	230	37	62	57	74	106	63	68	51	91	47	117	773

The following notifications, in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, were also received from the midwives in the course of the year.

Substitution of artificial feeding	54
Death of child	12
Delivery of still-birth without attendance of medical practitioner	31
Liability to be a source of infection	13
Laying out of dead body	2

Inspection of Midwives.—The routine inspection of midwives was continued by Dr. Gwladys D. Davies, Senior Assistant Medical Officer for Maternity and Child

Welfare. Each midwife was visited at intervals of about three months and special visits were made whenever necessary, particularly after the receipt of notification of liability to be a source of infection.

Compensatory Payments for loss of Midwifery Fees.—Compensatory payments made during the year to private midwives in respect of mothers removed to hospital for confinement amounted to £4 10s. 0d., in respect of six cases at 15/- per case.

Payment of Medical Practitioners' Fees.—The fees paid to medical practitioners during 1940 in respect of services rendered by them in response to calls received from midwives amounted to £262 19s. 0d. In cases where the income of the patient's family was in excess of the prescribed scale steps were taken to recover the fee claimed by the doctor and the amounts thus recovered during the year amounted to £14 18s. 0d.

MIDWIVES ACT, 1936.

Municipal Midwifery Service.—The staff of the Council's Midwifery Service during the year consisted of 26 whole-time midwives, including three sister midwives qualified to administer nitrous oxide analgesia in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board, distributed throughout the area as shown below :—

	<i>Number of Midwives.</i>	<i>Sister Midwives.</i>
Wards 1 and 2	4	} 1
Wards 3 and 4	3	
Wards 5, 6 and 7	7	..... 1
Wards 8 and 9	4	} 1
Wards 10 and 11	4	
Relief Midwife	1	
	<hr/> 23	<hr/> 3

The number of births attended by the municipal midwives in the course of the year amounted to 1,431 and represented 83 per cent of all the domiciliary confinements in the area as compared with a corresponding proportion of 86 per cent. for the previous year.

The appended statement gives the ward distribution and certain other details of the cases completed by the Council's midwives during the year :—

Ward.	Total Completed Cases.	Complete Domiciliary Confinements attended.	Ante-natal attendance only.	Abor-tions.
1	178	160	14	4
2	175	168	4	3
3	114	108	2	4
4	148	131	3	14
5	124	111	4	9
6	170	150	8	12
7	162	157	2	3
8	165	158	4	3
9	132	125	4	3
10	62	55	5	2
11	111	92	15	4

Totals	1,541	1,415	65	61
--------	-------	-------	----	----

£ s. d.

Full value of services indicated above, calculated in accordance with the prescribed scale of fees

2,159 0 0

Amount remitted by Council in necessitous cases

832 6 8

Amount of fees payable by patients or persons responsible for their maintenance.....

1,326 13 4

Amount of fees actually collected

1,302 3 10

Fees outstanding at end of year

24 9 6

Gas-air analgesia was administered by the three sister midwives to 362 women in labour during the year, the necessary medical certificates having been issued in accordance with the advisory memorandum of the Central Midwives Board.

MATERNAL MORTALITY.

Total number of deaths	.....	.....	10
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	5.17
Deaths from Puerperal Sepsis	.....	.....	2
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	1.03
Deaths from other Puerperal Causes	.....	.....	8
Death-rate per 1,000 live births	.....	.....	4.14

The total number of maternal deaths, due to causes peculiar to pregnancy or childbirth, certified in the district during 1940 was 10, giving a death-rate of 5.17 per 1,000 live births and 4.91 per 1,000 total births.

Septic conditions were regarded as the cause of two of these deaths; in one instance the condition arose subsequent to surgical induction of labour undertaken for the treatment of toxæmia of pregnancy, and in the other case sepsis followed an abortion during approximately the twenty-sixth week of pregnancy.

Amongst the eight deaths from other puerperal causes, three were caused or associated with placenta prævia, four were due to toxæmias of pregnancy and one was caused by a hydatidiform mole.

Investigations showed that in five of the above cases the supervision by a midwife or a doctor had not been sought until the onset of symptoms; two had attended the Council's ante-natal clinic and one had been under the care of her own doctor. It is probable that the majority

of these deaths would have been averted if the mothers had taken advantage of the facilities for ante-natal supervision provided at the Authority's Clinics or had sought supervision elsewhere.

Nine out of the ten maternal deaths occurred in hospital.

BIRTH CONTROL CLINIC.

Birth Control Clinics were held at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw, on alternate Thursday afternoons during 1940 under the immediate supervision of Dr. Sybil Morgan, who was engaged in a part-time capacity. The number of new cases who attended amounted to 78, while 426 re-visits were made, so that the total number of attendances amounted to 504, giving an average of 20 visits for each of the 25 sessions held during the year. Of the 78 new patients who attended, 43 were regarded as "necessitous" and were therefore allowed to receive contraceptive appliances free of cost, while in the remaining 35 cases appliances were supplied at cost price. The consultations at these clinics were available only for mothers recommended by the medical officers at the ante-natal clinics or by Dr. R. G. Maliphant and the following is a summary of the principal conditions which called for such recommendations:

Severe Anaemia .....	.....	23
Debility .....	.....	16
Frequent pregnancies .....	.....	8
Hyperpiesia .....	.....	7
Nephritis .....	.....	5
Bad obstetric history .....	.....	5
Heart trouble .....	.....	4

CHILD LIFE PROTECTION.

	1st Jan., 1940.	31st Dec. 1940.
No. of Foster Parents Registered	3	6
No. of Children Registered	3	6

Four new cases were registered during the year under the Child Life Protection Clauses of the Public Health Act, 1936, and one case was removed from the register. At the end of the year six children and six foster parents were under supervision and 27 visits were paid to them by the Council's Supervising Health Visitor, who reports in her capacity as Child Protection Visitor that all the children were well cared for and appeared to be happy. Investigations were also made in respect of six other children but it was found that the circumstances were not such as to require the notification of these cases to the Local Authority.

SECTION IV.

Sanitary Circumstances.

WATER SUPPLY.

There was no material change in the public water supplies of the district during 1940, the upper two-thirds of the Rhondda Fawr Valley—with the exception of Cwmparc—being supplied from the Council's own system and the remainder of the district by the Pontypridd and Rhondda Joint Water Board.

No new services were installed in the Council's area of supply during the year and, according to information received from Mr. Elwyn Jones, the Council's Gas and Water Engineer, the daily consumption per head of population was 30.5 gallons, of which 2.2 gallons per head was used daily for trade purposes.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The sewerage system serving the district was supervised under the direction of Mr. Eli Taylor, the Council's Engineer and Surveyor.

During the course of the year there were 205 instances (1,119 houses) of defective sewers (formerly known as combined drains) referred to Mr. Taylor for his attention, involving 188 sewers serving 1,030 houses. Thirteen such sewers, serving 72 houses, were also dealt with after the service of formal statutory notice upon the owners.

CLOSET ACCOMMODATION.

The number of houses within the Urban District unconnected with the sewerage system amounts to 114.

The extent and character of the means of excrement disposal throughout the Rhondda Urban District at the end of 1940 are set out in the appended table, which is a summary compiled from the returns and reports furnished periodically by the sanitary inspectors :—

No. of Privies with fixed receptacles (middens, cesspits)	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45
No. of Privies with movable receptacles (pails)	.....					31
No. of Water Closets (fresh water, cistern flushed)						25,955
No. of Water Closets (waste water)	.....	.....				—
No. of Water Closets (hand-flushed)	.....	.....				2,316

One house previously unconnected with the Council's sewer ceased to be a dwelling-house during the year. Thirty houses possessing hand-flushed closets were changed into those provided with cistern-flushed conveniences while nine water closets were also provided for houses previously unprovided with separate conveniences and Closing Orders were determined in respect of three houses possessing cistern-flushed conveniences ; on the other hand 22 houses with cistern-flushed closets were closed or abandoned in the course of the year so that the net addition to the number of houses with cistern-flushed conveniences was 20.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

According to information obtained from the Department of Mr. Eli Taylor, Surveyor and Engineer to the Council, the total cost of the collection of house refuse and its cartage to the tips or to the destructor amounted during the year ended 30th September, 1940, to £17,709, equivalent to 12/3 per house per annum.

The scavenging of the whole of the urban district was carried out by the Council by direct labour, with the exception of the portion of Gilfach Goch which is within the urban district of Rhondda.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA.

The sanitary inspection of the area was carried out by nine sanitary inspectors, under the supervision of the Medical Officer of Health with the assistance of the Senior Sanitary Inspector, and the following summary gives information relating to the work done in the course of the year :—

Inspections under the Housing and Public Health	
Acts	2,604
No. of Houses served by defective public sewers (formerly combined drains)	1,102
Cases of Infectious Diseases investigated	1,039
Revisits to infected Houses, including Disinfections	3,387
Visits to :—	
Unabated Nuisances and Unremedied Defects	12,813
Cowsheds, Dairies and Milkshops	1,642
Slaughterhouses	1,565
Bakehouses	595
Common Lodging-Houses	83
Ice-Cream Vendors	132
Fried Fish Shops	256
Factories	820
New Buildings (Drains of)	19
Scavenging Depots	606
Re Waste Water	203
Back Lanes	958
Piggeries	195
Interviews	1,975
Overcrowding Surveys	260
Rent Book Inspections	14
<hr/>	
Total Inspections and Re-Inspections.....	30,268

House Inspection :—

Preliminary Notices served	.....	.....	.....	1,529
Warning Notices served	.....	.....	.....	14
Statutory Notices served	.....	.....	.....	1,072
Work done without Notice	.....	.....	.....	911
Notices complied with—				
Preliminary	.....	.....	.....	305
Statutory	.....	.....	.....	872
New Buildings Certified	.....	.....	.....	3
Drain Connections :—				
No. of Connections made	.....	.....	.....	2
No. of Houses connected	.....	.....	.....	3
Total houses connected to date	.....	.....	.....	28,698
Total houses unconnected to date	.....	.....	.....	114
Meat destroyed	.....	.....	.....	lbs., 41,401
Meat Offal destroyed	.....	.....	.....	,, 83,503
Other Foods destroyed	.....	.....	.....	,, 1,009

During the year 1,543 informal notices and 1,072 statutory notices were served relating to nuisances, house repairs, and contraventions of bye-laws, and during the same period work was carried out in 911 instances without the service of notice, in 305 instances following informal notices and in 872 instances after the service of statutory notices. The figures include the work covered by the table on Housing Statistics.

**PREMISES AND OCCUPATIONS CONTROLLED BY
BYE-LAWS, REGULATIONS or ORDERS.**

There are 267 premises in the district which are controlled by Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, as compared with 285 such premises recorded in the previous year.

In addition, there are 34 premises from which milk is sold only in sealed and unopened bottles, and ten premises

(Milk Shops) where milk is sold only for consumption on the premises, both these categories being exempt from registration as dairies. (See "Milk," page 72.)

Detailed Summary of Premises subject to Byelaws, Regulations or Orders, and requiring periodical inspection.

Description.	Sanitary Districts.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Bakehouses	8	14	12	9	8	10	9	4	14	88
Cowsheds	4	2	2	2	1	2	3	4	4	24
Dairies and Milk-shops	18	24	13	13	15	17	11	11	14	136
Common Lodging Houses .....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	4
Slaughter Houses	1	2	2	2	3	.....	1	.....	1	12
Offensive Trades	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	3
Totals	31	42	34	26	27	31	24	19	33	267

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

One rag and bone business is established in Trealaw, with the written consent of the Council under Section 112 of the Public Health Act, 1875, which has been superseded by section 107 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

COMMON LODGING-HOUSES.

The number of registered common lodging-houses in the district remained the same as in the previous year, three being at Ystrad and one at Dinas, with a total accommodation for 145 persons. The total visits paid to common lodging-houses by the two district inspectors concerned amounted to 83 during the year.

Speaking generally the premises were found to be conducted satisfactorily. No complaint was received during the year nor was it necessary to take legal action respecting any one of the houses concerned.

List of Common Lodging-Houses in the District.

<i>Situation of Premises.</i>	<i>Authorised. No. of Lodgers.</i>
120 William Street, Ystrad	42
126 William Street, Ystrad	19
1 Gelligaled Road, Ystrad	11
Old Brithweunydd Hotel, Dinas	73
	—
Total accommodation	145

SHOPS.

Number of Shops in the District in 1939	2,014
New Shops established in 1940	88
Shops removed from Register in 1940	206
Net decrease in Shops in 1940	118
Number of Shops in district in 1940	1,896
Number of Shops subject to a Local Closing Order	858
Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed	816
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order	887
Number of Shops exempted from Weekly Half-Holiday Order and in which Assistants are employed	266
Number of Assistants in exempted Shops	438
Number of Shops and other premises or businesses in which Young Persons are employed other than as Shop Assistants	346
Number of Young Persons employed other than as Shop Assistants	459
Legal Proceedings taken under Shops Acts during 1940	1

The total number of shops remaining on the Register at the end of 1940 amounted to 1,896, showing a net reduction of 118 from the previous year.

In addition to the 1,917 assistants employed in the shops there were 459 persons under 18 years of age who though not ordinarily classifiable as shop assistants, were employed in circumstances which rendered their conditions of service subject to the provisions of the Shops Act, 1934.

The detailed administration of the Shops Acts was continued by two shops inspectors, who are also appointed as part-time sanitary inspectors in accordance with the Sanitary Officers (Outside London) Regulations, 1935.

The following summary provides information as to the main activities of the two inspectors during the year :—

Observation Duty—Number of hours	.....	.....	1,440
Visits to Shops— :			
Primary routine inspections	.....	.....	62
Re-inspections	.....	.....	2,841
Regarding hours of employment, meal times, etc.			410
For Deregistration	.....	.....	116
Other visits	.....	.....	337
Number of warnings given	.....	.....	163
Number of attendances at Police Courts	.....		1

One of the two Shops Inspectors also devoted part of his time to the performance of duties under the Rhondda Food Control Committee during the year.

In the following table, which gives the report of the Shops Inspectors for the year, it is observed that assistants were employed in 43 per cent. of the shops in the area ; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 45 per cent. Of the male assistants employed the table shows that 42 per cent. were under 18 years of age and of the female

assistants 32 per cent. were in the same category ; the corresponding percentages in the previous year were 25 and 37, respectively. These figures indicate that, though assistants were employed in a smaller proportion of shops in the district, a much larger proportion of young persons under 18 years of age was employed as shop assistants during 1940 and it is essential that the health of such young persons should be safeguarded.

The appended table gives details of the defects discovered in shops during the year :—

Nature of Defect.	Number of Defects.	
	Discovered during 1940.	Remedied during 1940.
Failure to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient—		
Means of ventilation	—	—
Means of providing a reasonable temperature	1	—
Sanitary Conveniences—		
Not provided	3	—
Not maintained	1	—
Means of lighting	—	—
Washing facilities	3	—
Facilities for the taking of meals	—	—
Total number of defects	8	—
Number of shops involved	7	—

No application under Section 10 (6) of the Shops Act, 1934, was received by the Council during the year for a certificate of exemption from the obligation to provide and maintain suitable and sufficient sanitary conveniences and washing facilities respectively for the use of persons employed in or about a shop.

Legal proceedings were instituted in the course of the year in respect of one alleged offence against the Shops Acts and a fine of £1 0s. 0d. was imposed.

REPORT OF SHOPS INSPECTORS FOR THE YEAR 1940.

TRADES.

TRADES.	New Businesses Re- opened during 1940.		Number of Shops Closed during 1940.		Total Number of Shops.		Number of Shops in which Assistants are employed.		Number of Assist- ants Employed.				Weekly Half-Holiday.						No. of Shops subject to Local Closing Orders.	Legal Action Taken.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
								Males.		Females.		Shops.			Assistants.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
								Under 18	Over 18	Under 18	Over 18	Mon- day.	Thurs- day.	Satur- day.	Exempt	Mon- day.	Tues- day.	Wed- nesday.			Thurs- day.	Fri- day.	Satur- day.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
Bazaars and Fancy Dealers	...	4	2	13	9	1	2	17	58	...	13	...	1</

FACTORIES.

The total number of premises in the district affected by the Factories Act, 1937, was 840, made up as follow :—

			<i>With</i>	<i>Without</i>
	<i>Total.</i>		<i>mechanical</i>	<i>mechanical</i>
			<i>power.</i>	<i>power.</i>
Factories	..... 749	.....	271	..... 478
Building Operations	..... —	.....	—	..... —
Engineering Construction	..... —	.....	—	..... —
Outworkers	..... 2	.....	—	..... 2
Bakehouses	..... 89	.....	29	..... 60
 —	— —
	840	.....	300	..... 540

The sanitary inspectors paid 595 visits to bakehouses and 820 visits to other premises embraced by the Act in the course of the year.

The subjoined tables, including those prescribed by the Secretary of State, afford statistical information regarding the trades carried on at the premises to which the Act applies, the inspections made during the year, the defects found and the result of action taken in connection therewith.

In addition to the defects shown on Table 2, referring to other factory premises, three defects were discovered and remedied in bakehouses in the course of the year, all being in respect of want of cleanliness in bakehouses.

1.—Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health.

PREMISES. (1)	Number of		
	Inspections. (2)	Written Notices. (3)	Occupiers Prosecuted. (4)
Factories with mechanical power	463	—	.....
Factories without mechanical power	357	.....	.....
TOTALS	820	.....	.....

2.—Defects found.

PARTICULARS. (1)	Number of Defects.			No. of defects in respect of which prosecutions were instituted. (5)
	Found. (2)	Remedied. (3)	Referred to H.M. Insp'tor (4)	
Overcrowding (S. 2)	1	1	...	...
Sanitary conveniences (S 7).—				
Insufficient	1	1	...	...
Other Offences .....	.....	.....	...	...
	2	2	...	...

N.B.—**OUTWORKERS.**—As no outworkers engaged in unwholesome premises were discovered during the year, the Home Office Table relating thereto has not been reproduced in this Report.

RETURN OF FACTORIES—IN WARDS.

[illegible]

Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.	
Electricians	6											1												1	5
Firewood Cutting	12	1		2		3						1	9							1				1	3
Fish & Potato Friers	79	1		1	1	2						26			6	5	6		5	3	5	4	2		53
Foundry	2		1					10				2		4											
Gasolders	5			1		1		1				5													
Gasworks	3			1				1				3													
Glaziers	12																								
Hay Cutting	4		2									4		2	2	1		2		1	1				12
Ice Works	1							1				1													
Jewellers	7											1	1	1	1										6
Laundries	5			1		2						4			1										1
Milk Pasteurising Plant	1				1							1													
Milliners	21		1	1								2		1	4	1	1	2	5	2					19
Mineral Waters	3					2						3													
Motor Repairs	22	2		1	1	1		1	2	5		14		2					3			2	1		8
Painters and Decorators	15																								
Photographers	6													1	3	2	2	1		2	1		3		15
Picture Framers	1													1	1	1		2		1	1				6
Plumbers	17				1																				
Poster Writing	2												1	2	1	1	1		2	2	2		4		16
Printers	11	2	2	1		2		3				11													2
Quilting																									
Rug and BasketMkrs	1				1																				
Saddlers	5																								
Saw Mills	6	1	1	1			1	1				6						1	1	2					5
Sculptors	7																								
Tailors	20		1	2								3	1	3	1	1	2	3	3	4	1	1	2		17
Tinsmiths	5													2	1			1		1					5

Return of Factories—Continued.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	Total.
Undertakers	38	1	3		1	1		2			3	11
Upholsterers	3				1	1						1
Wagon Builders	3	1								1	1	3
Wireless Repairs	12				1						1	2
Wood Workers	2		1			1						2
Zip Fasteners	1						1					1
Waterproof Cement												
Products	1							1				1
Torch Batteries	1							1				1
Artificial Flowers	1											
Leather Goods	1							1				1
Household Goods	1							1				1
Swiss Embroidery	1											
Totals	749	12	27	16	24	35	13	48	10	3	43	271
Other Premises to which the Act applies:—												
Building Operations												
Engineering Construction												
Outworkers	2											
Bakehouses	89	3	2	1	1	5	4	1		1	6	29
Grand Totals	840	15	29	17	25	40	17	49	10	4	49	300

Grand Totals

ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

During the year under review eight houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, two of the houses belonging to the Council and six to various private owners. All these houses were disinfested, the methods employed including fumigation with formaldehyde vapour and the spraying of walls and crevices with zaldecide fluid.

Whenever changes of tenancy of the Council's houses occurred during the year the affected houses were subjected to thorough inspection and the belongings of the incoming tenants were also examined with a view to ensuring their freedom from vermin.

RATS AND MICE DESTRUCTION ACT, 1919.

The reports of the Sanitary Inspectors did not indicate that there were any large infestations by rats and mice during the year. It was, however, deemed advisable to continue, by means of the distribution of posters and leaflets, to maintain public interest in the need for taking active measures against these pests so as to prevent unnecessary destruction of food supplies. The Sanitary Inspectors also gave advice and assistance whenever necessary for the purpose of dealing with any infestations discovered by them or brought to their notice.

PUBLIC MORTUARY.

The Council's mortuary at Oakland Terrace, Ferndale, was used for the reception of 10 human bodies during the year and in nine of these cases post-mortem examinations were carried out.

Although this is the only mortuary provided by the Council for general use, the five local hospitals also have mortuaries to meet their own needs and some of these are available for bodies other than those from the hospitals themselves.

SCHOOLS.

During their visits to the schools for the purpose of undertaking the routine medical examination of the children, the Authority's medical staff also carried out inspections of the school buildings and information relating to any structural or sanitary defects thus discovered is forwarded to the Director of Education for the necessary attention.

Special investigations were carried out at the Ton, Gelli, Cwmclydach and Llwynceilyn Schools regarding the prevalence of diphtheria. Several children at the three first-mentioned schools were found to be harbouring diphtheria bacilli and suitable steps were taken for the isolation of the cases thus discovered.

Certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer during the year, in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education, to the effect that the attendance of under 60 per cent. of the children on the registers was attributable to infectious disease in the case of the infants' departments of the following schools, *viz.*, Penyreglyn, Porth, and Hendrefadog. The periods of closure amounted in the aggregate to six weeks and the diseases certified as being responsible for the low attendances were mumps, measles, whooping cough and influenza.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR.

In addition to the ordinary statistical matter, the following subjects were dealt with in reports placed before the Council during the year :—

Artificial Dentures (3).

Assistant Medical Officers—Duties of
Clerical Staff.

Condemned Dwelling-Houses—Licences for Re-occupation

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Condition of Premises—Water Closets.

Condition of Roads and Houses.

Cow-keepers and Purveyors of Milk—Registration of Day Nurseries (2).

Diphtheria Immunisation (2).

Enteric Fever and Tetanus—Immunisation (2).

Evacuation arrangements—

—Confinement of Expectant Evacuated Mothers.

—Emergency Hostel, Glyncornel, Llwynypia.

—Empty premises.

—Health condition amongst evacuated children.

—Health services.

—Hospital treatment of unaccompanied children.

—Sick Bay, Penrhys.

—Residential Nurseries.

Expenditure—Comparative Statements (2).

Fees of Doctors called in by Midwives.

Food and Drugs Act, 1938—Appointment of Public Analysts.

Housing Act, 1936—Section 12.

Housing Act, 1936—Section 11.

Infantile Death-rates in Glamorgan.

Llwynypia Hospital—Maintenance of Maternity Cases.

—Repayment of Hospital Charges.

Measles and Whooping Cough Regulations, 1939.

Medical Practitioners—Liability for Services with H.M. Forces.

Midwives Act, 1936—Municipal Midwifery Service—Week-end duties (2).

—Application for Remission of Fees.

—Motor Car Hire.

Milk Assistance Scheme—Expenditure (10).

—Irregular Applications (2).

—Reduced rates for Mothers and children (2).

Ministry of Food—Supply of Dried Milk.

Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1940.

Registration of Milk Purveyors.

REPORTS DURING THE YEAR—*Continued.*

Sanitary Inspectors Examination—Paid Trainees.

—Training of Candidates.

Slaughter-houses—Application for Licences.

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1933—Applications for Licences (2).

Staff—Service in H.M. Forces.

Telephone Kiosk at Blaenllechau.

Tyntyła Isolation Hospital—Hospital Provisions.

—Compensation for lost clothing.

—Domestic Staff—Salaries (2)

—Milk Contract.

—Laundry Staff—Overtime (2).

—Laundry Staff—Salaries.

—Nursing Staff—Conditions of Service.

—Nursing Staff Salaries.

—Radio Relay Service.

—Records of Staff absences.

LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

The appended summary gives details of the cases in which the Department's activities led to proceedings at the Local Courts of Justice in the course of the year.

	No. of Cases.	Result.	Amount of Fines and Costs.		
			£	s.	d.
Shops Acts, 1928 and 1936.					
Selling after Closing Time in a Shop	1	Convicted	1	0	0
Food and Drugs Act, 1936 :—					
Milk deficient in Milk Fat	1	Convicted	1	6	6
Milk containing added water	4	Convicted	13	18	10
	6	—	£16	5	4

At the local County Court, a Closing Order under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of two back rooms on the first floor of a dwelling-house was quashed after the appellant (the owner) had carried out works required by the Local Authority.

SECTION V.

HOUSING.

HOUSING.

Three houses were passed for occupation in the course of the year but no plan of a dwelling-house was approved.

Closing Orders under the Housing Act, 1936, were made in respect of underground rooms in 123 houses.

A Closing Order under the Housing Act, 1936, in respect of two back rooms on the first floor of a dwelling-house was quashed by the County Court after the appellant had carried out works required by the Local Authority.

An undertaking was given by the owner of one house not to use it as a dwelling-house.

Seven demolition orders were made during the year under the Housing Act, 1936, and ten houses were demolished as a result of Demolition Orders—four by their owners and six by the Council in default of owners.

A total of 2,088 houses were repaired as the result of informal action by the officers of the Council or in consequence of the service of notices requiring the abatement of nuisances arising from the conditions of disrepair of the houses; the corresponding number of houses repaired in 1939 was 1,767.

In the course of the year, 47 houses were surveyed in order to ascertain the "permitted number" of persons which could be accommodated therein, in accordance with the overcrowding provisions of the Housing Act, 1936, and certificates prescribing the "permitted number" of persons were issued by the Council in respect of 53 dwellings.

Owing to the influx of a large number of persons who had been evacuated, either voluntarily or officially, from more vulnerable areas, overcrowding became more general towards the latter portion of the year and this condition was more pronounced in the case of houses wherein persons who had evacuated themselves unofficially had been accommodated. Instances of undue overcrowding of such nature were reported by the health visitors or sanitary inspectors and the conditions were in most instances relieved with the co-operation of the billeting officers.

Surveys of unoccupied premises were also undertaken and many of these premises were requisitioned for the purpose of accommodating evacuated persons to prevent overcrowding.

The following summary gives details of the nuisances and defects remedied in the course of the year :—

1. Slop Sink.

a. Slopsinks repaired or renewed	.....	.....	5
b. Waste pipe repaired or extended	.....	.....	25

2. Water Closet.

a. Provision of new w.c.	.....	.....	.....	9
b. Walls, roofs, doors, floors, etc., repaired				315
c. Flushing appliances repaired or renewed				248
d. Flushing appliances provided	.....	.....		30
e. Pans renewed or provided	.....	.....		109
f. Water supply provided	.....	.....		12
g. Water supply pipes repaired	.....	.....		13
h. Ventilation provided	.....	.....	.....	3

3. House

a. External walls, woodwork, etc., repaired	1094
b. Internal walls, woodwork, floors, etc., repaired	573
c. Dampness abated by removal of earth	7
d. Bedroom ventilated	22
e. Windows made openable	41
f. Pantry or Food safe provided	7
g. Water supply pipes and fittings repaired	51
h. Back entrance provided	4

4. Drains.

a. Gully traps provided	4
b. Lip trap removed	7
c. Ventilating shaft repaired and extended	33
d. Drain ventilated	1
e. Drain unblocked by owners	300
f. Drain repaired by owners	134
g. Drainage of subsoil water made good	12
h. Inspection chamber repaired or provided	12

5. Areas.

a. Paving repaired	188
b. Paving repaired and extended	20
c. Steps repaired or renewed	68
d. Boundary walls or fences repaired or renewed	197
e. Retaining walls repaired or renewed	71
6. Rain water shoots and downpipe repaired or renewed	622
7. Structures on area repaired	2
8. Structures obstructing light and/or ventilation of living rooms removed or altered	3
9. Dampness abated	331
10. Dirty houses cleaned	2
11. Overcrowding abated	2
12. Fowls removed	1

13.	Rats removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
14.	Manure removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
15.	Accumulation of refuse removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
16.	Dilapidated stable removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
17.	Floor of pigsty repaired and cleansed	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
18.	Coals in house or on area paving removed	.....	.....	.....	.....	3

HOUSING STATISTICS, 1940.

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses during the Year :—

(1)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	.....	2,604
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.....	2,604
(2)	(a)	Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	.....	168
	(b)	Number of Inspections made for the purpose	.....	168
(3)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	.....	7
(4)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	.....	2,564

HOUSING—*Continued.***2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices :—**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1,216
---	-------

3. Action under Statutory Powers during the year :—**(a) Proceedings under sections 9, 10 and 16 of Housing Act, 1936 :—**

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	—
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	—
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

(b) Proceedings under the Public Health Acts :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	1,529
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :—	
(a) By owners	872
(b) By Local Authority in default of owners	—

HOUSING—*Continued.*

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	7
---	-------	-------	-------	-------	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders					10
--	--	--	--	--	----

(d) Proceedings under Section 20 of the Housing Act, 1936 :—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made				124
--	-------	--	--	--	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit		—
---	-------	-------	-------	--	---

SECTION VI.

Inspection and Supervision
of Food.

MILK.

The persons engaged in the production, sale or distribution of milk within the district consisted of the following classes of the numbers indicated :—

Cowkeeper	5
Cowkeepers and Purveyors of Milk	19
Purveyors of Milk and Milk-shop keepers	110
Purveyors of sealed bottled milk only	34
Non-resident Purveyors of Milk	10

It is estimated that the 134 cows in the district yielded a total daily average of 190 gallons in the course of the year, and that an additional quantity of 5,920 gallons was daily imported from outside the area. The total quantity of fresh cows' milk estimated to have been consumed in the district during the year thus amounted to 2,230,150 gallons and was equivalent to 0.415 pint per head per day for a population of 117,900 persons. Similarly the average total amount per person in fractions of a pint estimated to have been taken during the years 1931-39 were 0.191, 0.227, 0.244, 0.249, 0.247, 0.280, 0.283, 0.312 and 0.325 respectively. The daily consumption of milk per head showed an increase of 0.09 of a pint over the previous year and was the highest hitherto recorded in the district.

There are 180 premises in the district directly concerned with the production, sale or distribution of milk. There are 136 dairies and milkshops where milk is sold for consumption off the premises which are subject to registration under the Milk and Dairies Acts and Orders. In addition there are 34 premises from which milk is sold in sealed and unopened bottles, the occupiers having to be registered as purveyors of milk although the premises are not required to be registered as dairies. There are also 10 shops where milk is sold only for consumption on the premises, neither the occupiers nor the premises being required to be registered.

The number of samples of Milk sold as "pasteurised" submitted to bacteriological examination was 164 of which only 82, or 50 per cent., were reported upon as satisfactory; in 70 samples the number of bacteria per millilitre exceeded 100,000, four samples were slightly under-pasteurised, the Phosphatase Test not exceeding six units, whilst 20 samples were grossly under-pasteurised or contained raw milk giving a Phosphatase Test exceeding six units. The above figures indicate that 12 samples were unsatisfactory both on account of an excessive number of bacteria and by reason of under-pasteurisation or the presence of raw milk.

Eleven samples of locally produced ungraded milk were examined and nine were found to be satisfactory on the application of the Methylene Blue test; of four samples of ungraded milk produced outside the district three gave unsatisfactory results with the same test.

Included in the number of premises referred to in the preceding paragraph are 35 shops where sterilized milk is sold in the unopened containers in which the milk is received from the bottling company, six of them being registered premises, and 27 shops where milk is sold for consumption on the premises, 14 being registered premises.

All the premises are periodically visited by the district sanitary inspectors under whose immediate supervision they are placed, the number of visits made to cowsheds, dairies and milk-shops being 1,642 in the course of the year.

Milk (Special Designations) Orders.—The following licences in respect of graded milk were issued by the Council during the year under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1936 and 1938 :—

“ Tuberculin Tested ” Milk—			
Bottling Licence	.....	.....	1
Dealers’ Licence	.....	.....	1
Supplementary Licence	.....	.....	1
“ Accredited ” Milk—			
Bottling Licence	.....	.....	2
“ Pasteurised ” Milk—			
Pasteuriser’s Licence	.....	.....	1
Dealers’ Licences	.....	.....	61

MEAT.

At the end of 1939 there were three “ registered ” and eleven “ licensed ” slaughter-houses in the district but consequent upon the application of the provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the distinction between “ registered ” and “ licensed ” slaughter-houses disappeared and ten premises were licensed under the above Act for use as slaughter-houses during 1940. Applications for licences in respect of two premises were rejected on account of the unsuitability of the premises and the consideration of applications for licences in respect of two other premises was deferred so as to give the owners an opportunity for carrying out works which were considered necessary in order to render the premises more suitable for slaughtering purposes.

As the result of the control of slaughtering exercised by the Ministry of Food, as and from 15th January, 1940, slaughtering of animals was confined to the two slaughter-houses situated at Llanfoist Street, Ton Pentre, and at Fern Terrace, Clydach Vale. This restriction in the distribution of slaughtering enabled meat inspection to be undertaken more effectively and more economically in the time allocated to the work.

The sanitary inspectors paid 1,565 visits of inspection during the year to the 12 private slaughter-houses in the district.

Altogether a total of 36,056 lbs. of meat and 34,971 lbs. of offal was destroyed as showing the presence of tuberculosis, the meat having been surrendered by the owners for destruction or safe disposal.

The appended table provides information as to the animals killed in the slaughter-houses in the district during the year 1940 together with details of the numbers of carcasses inspected and condemned. The number of carcasses inspected represented 91.4 per cent. of the total animals slaughtered, the corresponding proportion for the previous year being 81.1 per cent.

It will be observed that among the 1,089 cow carcasses inspected 424, or 38.9 per cent., were found to be affected by tuberculosis as compared with a corresponding proportion of 41.98 during the previous year.

Carcases Inspected and Condemned during the Year 1940.

	Cattle, exclud- ing Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed	3,535	1,141	2,162	40,461	12,203
Number Inspected ...	3,409	1,089	2,067	36,769	11,027
All diseases EXCEPT Tuberculosis :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	8	—	—	96	68
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,221	521	28	10,696	2,019
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with dis- ease other than Tubercul- osis	36.05	47.84	1.35	27.72	18.93
Tuberculosis only :—					
Whole Carcases condemned	16	32	2	—	25
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	136	392	4	—	740
Percentage of the number in- spected affected with Tu- berculosis	4.46	38.93	0.29	—	6.94

OTHER FOODS.

There are 88 bakehouses within the district, a reduction of one as compared with the previous year. With a few exceptions they are small, and the persons employed in them are correspondingly few in number. There were paid 595 visits of inspection to the bakehouses during the year and they were generally found to be in a satisfactory condition. There are no instances in the area of underground bakehouses, as defined in the Factory Act, 1937.

UN SOUND FOOD.

During the year the following were condemned as unfit for the food of man and their use for such purpose was prevented :—

Beef	36,639 lbs.
Bovine Organs	35,789 „
Lamb	163 „
Mutton	568 „
Sheep and Lamb Offal	19,147 „
Pork	4,031 „
Pig Offal	18,567 „
Beef (tinned)	4 „
Rabbits	108 „
Fish	252 „
Bottled or tinned fruit	175 „
Pickles, bottled	1 „
Canned Tomatoes	76 „
Marmalade and Lemon Curd	6 „
Bacon	179 „
Pork Brawn	6 „
Eggs	34 „
Shelled Walnuts	56 „
Potatoes	112 „

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT.

In accordance with a decision given by the Ministry of Health, under Section 64 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938, the Rhondda Council became the Food and Drugs Authority for their area from the date of the operation of the Act on the 1st October, 1939. Early in 1940 Mr. Clarence E. Seyler, D.Sc., F.I.C., was appointed Public Analyst for Wards 1 to 3, while Mr. John H. Sugden, M.Sc., F.I.C., and Mr. Daniel Evans Jones, M.Sc., F.I.C., were appointed Public Analysts for the remainder of the Urban Area and these three appointments were duly approved by the Welsh Board of Health.

The first samples were taken and submitted to the Public Analysts under the new arrangements on the 22nd February, 1940, and between that date and the end of the year a total of 320 samples of food and drugs were submitted for examination,—120 formal and 200 informal samples, particulars of which are given in the appended summary.

Summary of Samples submitted to the Public Analysts during 1940.

Description.	Formal Samples.			Informal Samples.		
	No. sub- mitted.	Results.		No. sub- mitted.	Results.	
		Genuine	Not Genuine		Genuine	Not Genuine
Milk	85	71	14	187	184	3
Margarine	4	4	—	2	1	1
Sauce	1	1	—	3	3	—
Butter	6	6	—	—	—	—
Lard	1	1	—	—	—	—
Seedless Raisins	—	—	—	1	1	—
Strawberry Jam	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sausages	3	3	—	—	—	—
Meat Pies	1	1	—	—	—	—
Brawn	4	4	—	—	—	—
Sweets	4	4	—	—	—	—
Dried Apricots	1	1	—	—	—	—
Vinegar	2	2	—	—	—	—
Beer	5	5	—	—	—	—
Cider	3	3	—	—	—	—
Lime Fruit Cordial	—	—	—	1	1	—
Fruit Cordial	—	—	—	1	1	—
Epsom Salts	—	—	—	1	1	—
Sodium Bicarbonate	—	—	—	1	1	—
Olive Oil	—	—	—	1	1	—
Boracic Ointment	—	—	—	1	1	—
TOTALS	120	106	14	200	196	4

The reports of the Public Analysts disclosed that 14 of the *formal* samples submitted to them during the year were not genuine ; all these 14 were samples of milk were

and represented 16.5 per cent. of the number of formal samples of milk taken in the course of the year. Legal proceedings were instituted and convictions obtained in respect of five of these cases, the total sum of fines and costs imposed amounting to £15 5s. 4d. In seven instances legal proceedings were not considered advisable, in another case steps were taken for the institution of legal proceedings but in the meantime the defendant was called up for military service and the remaining case was that of an "Appeal to Cow" sample taken from the producer-retailer and a warning letter was sent to the vendor.

Four *informal* samples were reported as being not genuine, three being of milk and one of margarine. Two "following-up" samples of milk and one of margarine were reported to be genuine while the remaining informal sample of milk was one taken as a result of information concerning a tubercular calf and the cow concerned was afterwards destroyed.

The following statement contains details of the samples reported as not genuine.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
(1) Formal Samples.		
S/8	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 7 per cent.
S/14	Milk	Deficient in fat to the extent of not less than 7 per cent.
S/17	Milk	Inferior quality, being deficient in non-fatty solids.
S/28	Milk	Contained not less than 4 per cent. of added water.
S/44	Milk	Contained not less than 10 per cent. of added water.
S/46	Milk	Contained not less than 9 per cent. of added water.
S/50	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 10 per cent.

Ref. No.	Description.	Result of Analysis.
S/51	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of not less than 20 per cent.
S/58	Milk	Deficient in non-fatty solids to the extent of 2 per cent.
S/78	Milk	Contained not less than 2 per cent. of added water.
S/83	Milk	Contained not less than 2 per cent. of added water.
S/91	Milk	Contained not less than 16 per cent. of added water.
S/109	Milk	Contained not less than 13 per cent. of added water.
S/144	Milk	Contained not less than 3 per cent. of added water.

(2) Informal Samples.

93/S	Milk	Deficient in milk fat to the extent of 13 per cent.
113/S	Milk	Contained not less than 3 per cent. of added water.
124/S	Milk	Sample was of inferior quality and deficient in milk fat to the extent of 46 per cent.
166/S	Margarine	Contained Boric Acid to the extent of 12 per cent. in excess of amount (25 per cent.) specified by Ministry of Food.

SECTION VII.

Prevalence of, and control over, Infectious and other Diseases.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

The following table gives particulars relating to notifiable diseases (other than Tuberculosis) notified in the district during 1940.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the Year 1940.

Disease.	Cases Notified.										Cases admitted to Hospital.	Deaths.														
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 years.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 years.		35-45 yrs.	45-65 years.	65 & over	All Ages.	Under 1 yr.	1-2 years.	2-3 years.	3-4 years.	4-5 years.	5-10 years.	10-15 yrs.	15-20 yrs.	20-35 yrs.	35-45 yrs.	45-65 yrs.	65 & over
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Scarlet Fever	473	4	27	26	62	53	180	83	22	12	3	...	1	284	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria	344	2	9	16	26	33	137	79	18	20	3	1	...	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enteric Fever (including paratyphoid)	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Puerperal Pyrexia	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	289	31	22	15	21	10	37	12	6	42	23	45	25	...	19	3	2	1	...	...	...	...	2	3	10	15
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	41	4	...	1	1	...	4	4	2	3	7	11	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Erysipelas	66	1	...	...	1	1	1	2	3	7	7	33	10	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cerebro-spinal Fever	134	11	5	5	10	2	23	14	23	21	13	6	1	126	5	...	1	1	...	1	3	4	...	1	2	...
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	2	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	985	45	122	126	189	186	285	20	4	7	1	...	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Whooping Cough	116	15	14	12	18	21	32	3	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTALS	2491	127	200	201	330	307	699	217	83	128	60	98	41	751	16	5	6	5	4	7	3	5	8	5	15	16

Zymotic Diseases.—The number of deaths in the district attributable to the zymotic group of diseases was 20, giving a death-rate of 0.17 per 1,000 of the estimated population ; thirteen of these deaths were caused by diphtheria, one was due to diarrhoea, three to whooping cough, two to scarlet fever and the remaining death was caused by measles.

Small Pox.—No case of this disease was notified during the year and no vaccinations or re-vaccinations were undertaken by the medical staff of the Health Department.

Scarlet Fever.—The number of cases notified during the year was 473 of which 284 or 60 per cent. were admitted into the Isolation Hospital. The disease was most prevalent in February when 89 cases were notified and the lowest incidence occurred during June when 18 cases were notified. The incidence of the disease amongst the various wards varied between a maximum of 89 cases in Ward 1 and a minimum of 13 cases in Ward 7.

Most of the cases were of a mild nature but two deaths occurred during February, giving a mortality rate of 0.4 per cent. amongst the total cases notified.

Diphtheria.—The number of cases of diphtheria notified during the year was 344 and the number of deaths from this disease was 13, giving a mortality rate of 3.5 per cent. amongst the total notified cases. The number of cases removed to the Isolation Hospital represented 92 per cent. of the total cases notified. The disease was most prevalent in August when 34 cases were notified whilst the lowest monthly total of 11 cases was recorded in April. The ward distribution varied between a maximum of 93 cases in Ward 5 and a minimum of nine cases each in Wards 9 and 10.

In view of the local prevalence of diphtheria amongst the school population, special investigations were undertaken

at the Llwynceilyn Schools in April, at Cwmclydach, Gelli and Ton Schools in July, and again at the Cwmclydach Schools in September.

Immunisation against diphtheria was commenced in the latter half of December and 593 children received the first injection of alum precipitated toxoid whilst a first injection of toxin antitoxin floccules was given to 11 children over 14 years of age. This work was undertaken by the staff of the Health Department with the co-operation of school staffs at the Pentre, Tonypany, Cwmclydach and Blaenclydach schools.

Enteric Fever.—One case of typhoid fever was notified during May, the patient being a man of 62 years residing in Treherbert. The man suffered from symptoms which were not altogether typical of typhoid fever but an examination of his blood gave a positive result for a typhoid infection. The symptoms had been attributed to the consumption of mackerel; on investigation it was found that no other consumers of the mackerel purchased from the same consignment had suffered from similar symptoms and no portion of the mackerel was available for examination. The case was admitted to the Isolation Hospital where recovery ensued.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—The number of cases of puerperal pyrexia notified during the year was 20, representing a proportion of 10.3 cases per 1,000 live births. Two deaths were certified during the year as due to puerperal sepsis, this condition in one instance following on abortion in or about the twenty-sixth week of the pregnancy.

Eight cases were admitted to the Tyntyla Isolation Hospital for treatment and all were discharged as recovered.

Cerebro-spinal Fever.—During the year under review 134 cases of cerebro-spinal fever were notified in the district

and 22 deaths occurred; the latter figure represented a percentage mortality of 16.4 amongst the total number notified.

Of the total cases notified, 97 occurred in the first half of the year, culminating in a maximum monthly incidence of 22 cases in June; the lowest monthly incidence—two—occurred in October. The ward distribution varied between a maximum of 25 notified cases in Ward 6 and a minimum of six cases each in Wards 3 and 9.

The age distribution of the cases was widely scattered; 11 cases were under one year of age, 22 cases occurred amongst children between one and five years of age, 37 cases were notified amongst children between five and 15 years of age, 57 cases occurred amongst persons between 15 and 45 years of age and seven cases were over 45 years. The fatality rate was highest amongst infants under one year old of whom five died.

Amongst the 126 cases admitted into the Isolation Hospital, representing 94 per cent. of the total notified, 84 cases were found to have meningococci in their cerebro-spinal fluids and of these 11 died, giving a mortality rate of 13.1 per cent. The characters of the cerebro-spinal fluids indicated that 23 of the remaining 42 cases were probably suffering from a meningococcal infection and of these two, or nine per cent., died. In the remaining 19 cases the original diagnosis was not confirmed, some indicating cerebral haemorrhage as the probable diagnosis; others were due to infection by organisms, such as the pneumococcus or the tubercle bacillus, and in three instances no evidence of meningeal disease could be traced.

Leaflets containing advice on the prevention of the disease were distributed throughout the district during the course of the year.

Acute Poliomyelitis.—Six cases of this disease were notified during the year; two cases were notified in October and one each in January, April, November and December. The ages of the cases varied between 31 years and 20 months and three were admitted to the Isolation Hospital. No fatality occurred from this disease during the course of the year.

Encephalitis Lethargica.—One case was notified during the year, the patient being a married woman 49 years of age residing at Pontygwaith. The diagnosis was doubtful and she was admitted to a hospital at Cardiff for observation where she subsequently died and the death was certified as due to heart failure following softening of the brain.

Acute Influenzal Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute influenzal pneumonia notified during the year was 41 as compared with 72 cases in the previous year; the number of deaths from this disease was four, representing a percentage mortality of 9.8 amongst the total cases notified. The disease was most prevalent in February when 10 cases were notified and no notifications were received in May, June and July. Ward 5 with 19 cases suffered the highest incidence and no case was notified in Wards 1, 2, 4 and 9. Ward 11 with two deaths suffered the highest mortality. This infection was most prevalent amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age amongst whom 11 cases were notified and three died. No fatality occurred amongst persons under 25 years of age.

Acute Primary Pneumonia.—The number of cases of acute primary pneumonia notified during the year was 289 and the number of deaths certified from this disease was 47, representing a mortality of 16.3 per cent. amongst the total cases notified. The incidence appeared to be highest during March and May when 41 cases were notified in

each of these months; the lowest monthly incidence occurred during August when 11 cases were notified. The disease was most fatal during January when 13 deaths occurred whilst no death was recorded during May. The ward distribution varied between a maximum of 44 cases in Ward 2 and a minimum of six cases in Ward 7; Ward 2 likewise suffered the highest mortality with nine deaths whilst Wards 1 and 8 with one death in each provided the lowest number of fatal cases. As in previous years this disease was most fatal at the extremes of life; 15 persons over 65 years of age succumbed to the attacks and 10 children under one year old were certified as having died from the disease.

Dysentery.—One child, four years of age residing at Ystrad, was notified as suffering from dysentery during the year, the infecting organism being the Sonné bacillus. No source of infection could be traced and no secondary cases are known to have occurred in the district.

Erysipelas.—The number of cases of erysipelas notified during the year was 66 as compared with 50 in the previous year; the disease was most prevalent amongst persons between 45 and 65 years of age of whom 33 cases were notified. One death of a person over 65 years of age was registered as due to this disease.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum.—The number of cases of this disease notified during the year was 14, representing a proportion of 7.2 cases per 1,000 live births; the corresponding proportion in 1939 was 12. All the cases were mild and no case was admitted to hospital for treatment; in seven instances only one eye was affected whilst in the remaining seven both eyes were inflamed. Complete recovery ensued in all the cases.

A summary of the available information regarding the cases of ophthalmia neonatorum notified during the year is given in the following table:—

Cases.			Vision un-im- paired.	Vision im- paired.	Total Blind- ness.	Still under treat- ment at end of year.	Deaths	Re- moved from District.
No- ti- fied.	Treated							
	At Home	In Hos- pital.						
14	14	—	14	—	—	—	—	—

Measles.—During the year under review 985 cases of measles were notified in the district. The maximum monthly incidence occurred during December when 262 cases were notified and the lowest monthly total—2—occurred in August. Ward 8 with 307 cases provided the highest number of cases and Ward 10 with only eight cases was least affected. One death of a child in the second year of life was certified as due to this disease.

Whooping Cough.—One hundred and sixteen cases of whooping cough were notified during the year and three deaths occurred from this disease. The monthly prevalence varied between a maximum of 42 cases in December and a minimum of three cases in August. Ward 6 with 37 cases suffered the highest incidence whilst Wards 3 and 10 with two cases in each were least affected.

Diarrhoea and Enteritis.—Nine deaths were attributed to diarrhoea or enteritis during the year, two being of children under one year old, and one a child of two years while the remaining six were of persons over 45 years of age. Two deaths each occurred in March, April and May and one each in June, July and November. No outbreaks of enteritis came within the cognisance of the Health Department during the year.

Influenza.—The number of deaths certified as due to influenza was 51, giving a death-rate of 0.43 per 1,000 of the estimated population. The majority of the deaths—31—occurred in the first three months of the year with a maximum of 12 deaths in February when the disease was fairly prevalent throughout the district. Nearly 75 per cent. of the deaths occurred amongst male persons and 44 deaths out of the total of 54 occurred amongst persons over 45 years of age.

Bronchitis.—The number of deaths from bronchitis, which figured next in frequency to heart disease as a cause of death, was 182, representing a death-rate of 1.54 per 1,000 of the estimated population. It is noted that the disease was most fatal amongst persons in the older age groups, 98 deaths having occurred amongst persons over 65 years of age and 58 deaths of persons between 45 and 65 years of age; twelve infants under one year old were also certified as having died from bronchitis.

SECTION VIII.

TUBERCULOSIS.

TUBERCULOSIS.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified in the district during the year was 219, of which 173 were respiratory and 46 were non-respiratory cases. These figures exceed the corresponding figures for the previous year by an aggregate of 20, there being 12 more respiratory cases and eight more non-respiratory cases.

At the end of the year the names of 999 persons remained on the register of cases kept under the provisions of the Public Health (Tuberculosis) Regulations, as indicated in the following summary :—

		<i>Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Non- Pulmonary.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
Cases on Register				
1st January, 1940	.....	621	418	1039
New cases registered during				
the year	.....	186	48	234
		807	466	1273
Removed from Register				
during the year	.....	188	86	274
Cases on Register				
31st December, 1940		619	380	999

The number of deaths from tuberculosis was 123, giving a death-rate of 1.04 per 1,000 of the estimated population as compared with a corresponding figure of 0.83 for the preceding year.

The number of cases which ended fatally prior to notification to the Health Department was 17, representing 13.8 per cent. of the total deaths; the corresponding proportion in the previous year was 30 per cent.

No action was taken under the provisions of the Public Health (Prevention of Tuberculosis) Regulations, 1925, or under Section 172 of the Public Health Act, 1936.

The following table gives a summary of the notifications of and deaths from tuberculosis in the Rhondda Urban District during 1940 :—

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.		Pulmonary.		Non-Pulmonary.	
	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.	Male.	Fe-male.
Under 1 year ...	.....	.....	.....	2	...	.....	1	2
1 to 5 years ...	3	5	5	.....	...	...	2	...
5 to 10 years ...	5	11	4	4	...	...	1	.....
10 to 15 years ...	2	3	3	4	1	.....	1	1
15 to 20 years ...	9	20	8	3	4	7	1	2
20 to 25 years ...	19	18	2	2	6	17	.....	1
25 to 35 years ...	17	20	3	3	12	23	3	3
35 to 45 years ...	10	9	.....	1	5	9	.....	1
45 to 55 years ...	11	4	1	.....	10	1	.....	.....
55 to 65 years ...	5	1	.....	.....	4	1	.....	.....
65 and upwards	1	...	.....	1	2	2	.....	.....
TOTALS ...	82	91	26	20	44	60	9	10

Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—Amongst the 173 cases notified during the year Ward 11 with 31 cases provided the largest number and Ward 10 with only five cases was least affected; the fatalities were likewise most numerous in Ward 11, where 21 deaths occurred, whilst Ward 10 with four deaths suffered the lowest mortality.

The above table indicates a high incidence amongst children between five and 10 years of age, in which age-group 16 cases, including 11 girls, were notified; as in previous years female persons between 15 and 35 years of age again suffered more severely than male persons and it is noted that 58 out of the total of 91 female persons notified were between these age limits as compared with 45 out of a total of 82 male persons similarly notified. Similarly female persons under 35 years of age, amongst whom 47 deaths occurred, suffered a higher mortality as compared with 23 deaths amongst male persons under 35 years of age.

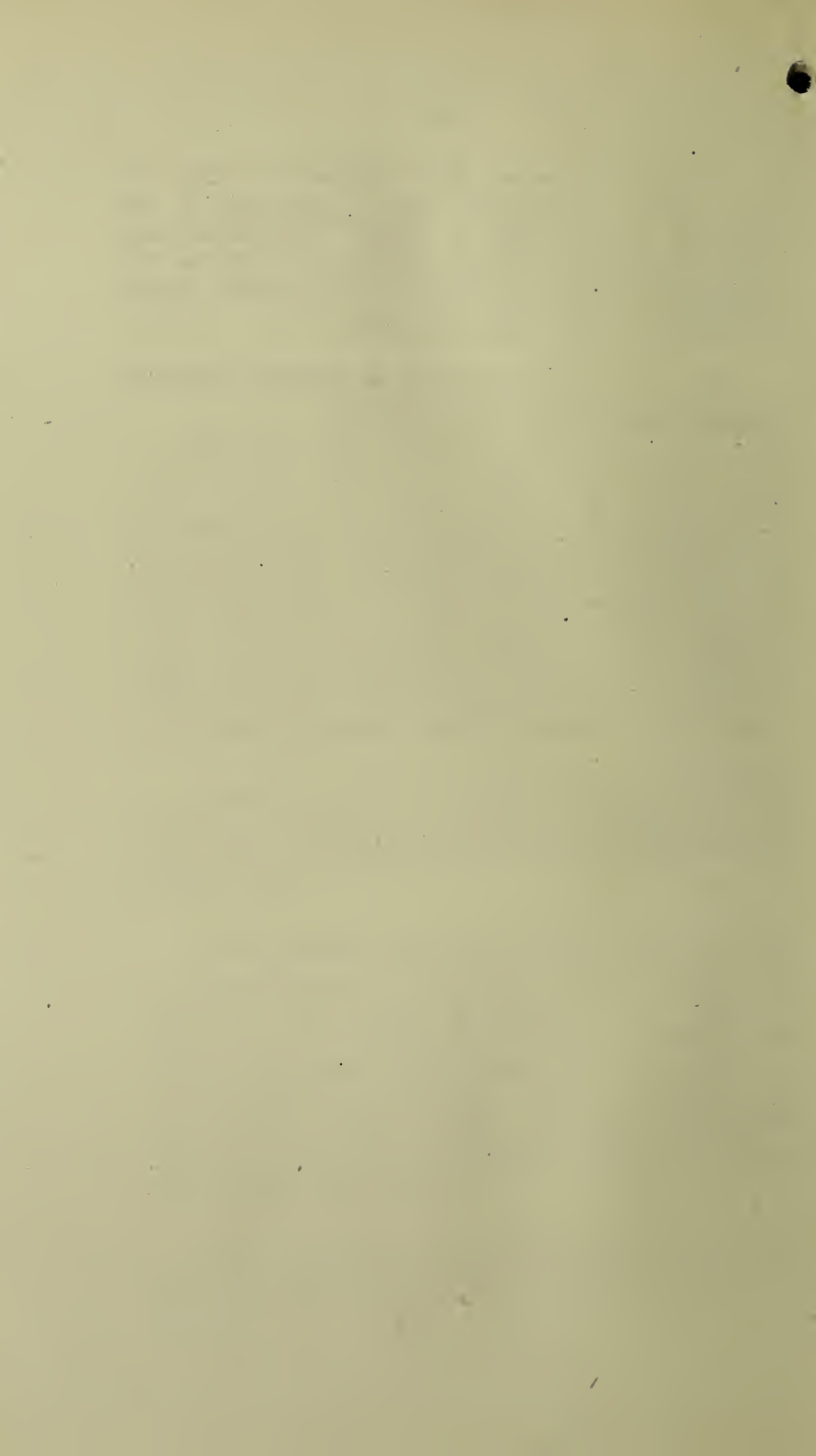
Amongst the 173 cases notified during the year 56 were admitted to hospitals or sanatoria for treatment as compared with 87 admissions out of 161 cases notified in the previous year.

Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis.—The number of cases of non-pulmonary tuberculosis notified during 1940 amounted to 46; the glands of the neck were the site of incidence in 13 instances, the bones or joints were affected in 13 cases, the peritoneum or intestines in 10 cases and the meninges in six cases. Ward 11, with 11 cases, provided the greatest number of notified cases whilst Ward 3 was the only ward wherein no case of this disease was notified during the year.

Wards 1 and 6, each with 4 deaths, suffered the highest mortality and Ward 3 was again the only Ward without a fatality.

Amongst the nineteen deaths registered from this form of the disease, twelve were caused by infection of the meninges, two were due to miliary tuberculosis, three followed infection of the intestinal organs, and the remaining two deaths were caused by tubercular disease of the kidneys and spine, respectively.

Six out of the forty-six cases notified were admitted to Hospitals or Sanatoria for treatment.



APPENDIX.

RHONDDA URBAN DISTRICT.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1940 and previous years.

Bear.	Population estimated to middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			Total Deaths registered in District.		Trans-ferable Deaths.		Net Deaths belonging to the District.			
		Uncorrected Number.	Net.		Number.	Rate.	Of Non-Residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 yr. of age		At all ages.	
			Number.	Rate.					Number.	Rate per 1000 net Births.	Number.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1934	137,200	2,342	2,252	16.4	1,558	11.4	78	153	141	60	1,633	11.9
1935	134,600	2,268	2,193	16.3	1,585	11.8	75	184	153	70	1,694	12.6
1936	129,900	2,150	2,055	15.8	1,611	12.4	49	189	117	57	1,751	13.5
1937	124,200	1,987	1,863	15.0	1,603	12.9	81	166	122	65	1,688	13.6
1938	121,940	1,960	1,804	14.8	1,589	13.0	82	170	122	68	1,677	13.8
1939	119,300	2,036	1,857	15.5	1,635	13.7	83	164	122	66	1,716	14.4
1940	117,900	2,149	1,934	16.4	1,619	13.7	94	202	116	60	1,727	14.6

NOTES.—This table is arranged to show the gross births and deaths in the district and the births and deaths properly belonging to it with the corresponding rates.

Rates in Columns 5, 7, and 13 are calculated per 1,000 of estimated population.

The deaths included in Column 6 are the whole of those registered during the year as having actually occurred within the district. The deaths included in Column 12 are the number in Column 6, corrected by the subtraction of the number in Column 8 and the addition of the number in Column 9. Deaths in Column 10 are similarly corrected by the subtraction of deaths under one included in the number given in Column 8 and by the addition of the deaths under one included in the number given in Column 9.

“Transferable Deaths” are deaths of persons who, having a fixed or usual residence in England or Wales, die in a district other than that in which they resided.

Area of District in acres)
(exclusive of area covered by water.) } 23,886.

TABLE II.—Rhondá Urban District.

Cases of Infectious Disease notified during 1920.

Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.

Total Cases notified in each Ward.

Total Cases removed to Hospital

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.	Cases notified in the whole District.								Total Cases notified in each Ward.											Number of Cases removed to Hospital from each Ward.											Total Cases removed to Hospital
	All Ages—Years.																														
	All Ages	Under 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 and up.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Smallpox	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cholera	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Diphtheria (including Membranous Group)	344	2	84	216	30	11	1	...	27	53	30	36	91	18	20	37	9	9	14	26	46	28	32	85	17	20	34	9	8	13	318
Erysipelas	66	1	2	3	5	12	33	10	7	8	3	3	8	5	3	4	3	4	18	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Scarlet Fever	473	4	168	263	28	9	1	...	88	76	67	37	33	43	13	31	33	32	19	42	56	43	25	24	25	8	18	15	17	11	284
Typhus Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Relapsing Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Continued Fever	20	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	1	1	3	2	3	3	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Plague	134	11	22	37	...	...	6	1	17	10	6	8	14	25	11	10	6	11	16	16	9	6	8	15	19	11	9	6	12	15	126
Cerebro Spinal Fever	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Acute Poliomyelitis	6	...	3	...	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	14	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	16	17	8	13	17	11	23	16	5	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Respiratory Tuberculosis	173	...	8	21	66	56	21	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Other forms of Tuberculosis	46	2	5	15	15	7	1	...	3	8	...	3	2	3	2	4	3	7	11	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ac. Encephalitis Lethargica	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Polio-Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Primary Pneumonia	289	31	68	49	23	48	45	25	11	44	28	30	41	17	6	18	32	21	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Influenza Pneumonia	41	4	2	8	3	9	11	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Malaria	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dysentery	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Anthrax	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Measles	985	45	623	305	5	7	...	...	22	252	79	42	80	120	23	608	35	9	15	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Whooping Cough	...	116	65	35	1	...	...	...	3	6	3	5	18	36	2	23	8	3	9	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
TOTALS	2710	129	1051	952	217	198	120	43	198	481	236	175	320	291	96	468	149	108	188	87	115	78	68	126	61	40	63	54	38	41	751

The localities (Wards) adopted for this Table are the same as those in Table III.

Isolation Hospitals (provided by the Urban District Council):—1. TYNTYLA ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 4). } Total available beds, 112.
2. PENRHYS ISOLATION HOSPITAL (WARD 10). }

TABLE III.—Causes of, and Ages at, Death during the Year 1940—(Continued on two next pages).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Deaths in or belonging to the whole District at subjoined ages.										Deaths in or belonging to Wards (at all ages.)										Total Deaths whether of Residents or Non-Residents in Public Institutions in the District.
	All Ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 2.	2 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 45.	45 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Ward 1.	Ward 2.	Ward 3.	Ward 4.	Ward 5.	Ward 6.	Ward 7.	Ward 8.	Ward 9.	Ward 10.	Ward 11.	
Cols.	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
All Causes {Certified {Uncertified ...	1726116 1	16 1	10 ...	31 ...	32 ...	77 ...	187 ...	510 ...	763 1	141 ...	192 ...	142 ...	133 1	162 ...	161 ...	146 ...	190 ...	137 ...	120 ...	202 ...	283 ...
1. Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
2. Cerebro-Spinal Fever	22	5	1	1	4	7	2	2	...	4	1	...	...	...	8	2	1	...	1	4	16
3. Scarlet Fever	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	1
4. Whooping Cough	3	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
5. Diphtheria	13	...	...	7	5	1	...	...	...	3	...	...	2	1	2	1	2	...	1	...	11
6. Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	104	...	...	...	1	34	49	16	4	8	14	8	8	10	9	9	8	5	4	21	1
7. Other forms of Tuberculosis	19	3	...	2	3	4	7	...	...	4	1	...	1	1	4	1	1	2	3	1	12
8. Syphilitic Disease	9	...	...	...	...	...	2	5	2	1	...	...	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1
9. Influenza	51	...	...	...	1	1	5	23	21	4	2	1	2	9	2	3	9	7	7	5	...
10. Measles	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
11. Acute Poliomyelitis and Polio-encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12. Acute Infectious Encephalitis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
13.M.Cancer of cuccal cavity and Oesophagus (males only)	11	...	...	...	...	...	1	3	7	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	1	2
13F. Cancer of Uterus	14	...	...	...	...	...	3	9	2	...	2	...	1	...	...	3	5	...	1	1	3

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
14. Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum	41	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	20	4	4	1	1	5	1	2	8	7	2	6	4
15. Cancer of Breast	15	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	6	3	2	...	1	...	2	2	...	1	1	3	1
16. Cancer of all other sites	88	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	39	6	9	...	9	...	6	10	12	8	10	9	32
17. Diabetes	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	13	...	3	1	1	5	1	2	2	...	...	3	1
18. Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions	169	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	126	13	18	14	13	19	21	14	14	13	13	17	6
19. Heart Disease	388	...	...	...	...	...	...	125	241	26	41	29	33	38	32	31	48	29	35	46	18
20. Other diseases of the Circulatory System	23	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	14	1	3	4	3	2	...	1	...	5	2	2	2
21. Bronchitis	182	12	3	4	...	...	...	58	98	16	20	19	14	16	20	15	21	15	5	21	...
22. Pneumonia	47	10	3	4	...	...	...	10	15	1	9	6	5	3	5	5	1	5	3	4	2
23. Other Respiratory Diseases	42	2	...	2	...	...	...	9	23	3	4	2	1	4	5	3	4	7	7	2	6
24. Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum	12	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	2	1	3	...	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	1	12
25. Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
26. Appendicitis	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	2	...	1	...	3	9
27. Other Digestive Diseases	44	3	...	3	...	...	...	21	13	6	3	6	9	5	4	2	1	...	4	4	26
28. Nephritis	60	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	34	6	6	5	5	4	6	3	5	4	2	14	20
29. Puerperal and Post-abortive Sepsis	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	3
30. Other Maternal Causes	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	...	...	...	1	2	...	1	1	10
31. Premature Birth	34	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	3	9	1	7	6	2	...	2	1	...	21
32. Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury, Infantile Disease	24	23	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	4	3	...	...	3	1	2	4	1	3	8
33. Suicide	13	...	...	...	...	...	...	7	4	1	1	1	2	1	...	2	1	1	2	1	5
34. Road Traffic Accidents	12	...	...	1	2	...	...	4	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1	3	1	1	3	3
35. Other violent causes	43	1	2	1	2	5	10	15	7	3	7	2	4	6	7	3	5	2	...	4	13
36. All other causes	202	20	...	1	5	13	33	40	90	18	27	15	14	21	12	22	31	13	12	17	32
Rhondda	11727	116	10	31	32	77	187	510	764	141	192	142	134	162	161	146	190	137	120	202	283

TABLE III.—Continued.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Sub-entries included in above figures.																					
7. Tuberculous Meningitis	12	3		1	3	1	4			3			1	1	2	1	1		2	1	8
General Tuberculosis	3			1		2												1			1
16. Sarcoma	3					1		1	1									1	1		1
20. Arterio Sclerosis	21							9	12	1	3	4	3	2		1		4	1	2	2
22. Broncho Pneumonia	17	8	2	1			2	1	3	1	6	1		3	1	2		2	1	1	1
Lobar Pneumonia	18						2	7	9	2	2	2	2		4	1	1	1	2	3	1
23. Silicosis	16						4	11	1	2	2		1	1	2	1	1	2	4		3
27. Diarrhoea, etc. (over 2 years)	7			1				3	3			1	2		2				2		
32. Congenital Debility	11	10		1							4	1			1	1		2	1	1	
Congenital Malformations	7	7								1		2			2	2	1	1			
Atelectasis													3	1	2	2	1	1			
35. Colliery Accidents	20					4	8	8	1	2	5			1	2	2	3	1		1	8
Erysipelas	1																				3
36. Rheumatic Fever	29				3	8	8	7	3	1	6	8	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	4	2
Pernicious Anaemia	17					1	1	8	7	2	1	2	2	1		1	3	2	2	1	1
Convulsions	16	15		1						1	2			3	2	1		2	2	3	
Old Age	49								49	6	7	1	4	5	4	6	9	2		3	

TABLE IV —Rhondda Urban District.—Infantile Mortality, 1940. Net Deaths from stated causes at various ages under one year of age.
(Continued on next page).

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	Total under 1 mth.	1-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
All Causes :— Certified ... Uncertified	44	7	—	4	61	8	2	5	3	6	9	8	6	3	4	4	116
Cerebro-Spinal Fever	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	5
Scarlet Fever
Whooping Cough	1	...	...	...	1
Diphtheria and Croup
Phthisis
Tuberculous Men- ingitis	1	...	...	...	1	1	3
Abdominal Tu- berculosis
Other Tuberculous Diseases
Syphilitic Disease
Influenza
Measles
Bronchitis	1	1	...	...	2	...	2	...	3	3	...	...	...	12

TABLE IV.—Continued.

Cols.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
Pneumonia (all forms)	2	1	...	...	2	1	2	1	...	...	1	10
Diarrhoea
Enteritis	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2
Gastritis	1
Premature Birth	...	25	5	3	1	34	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Congenital Malformations	...	4	...	1	...	5	1	...	1	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	10
Atelectasis	...	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Atrophy, Debility and Marasmus	...	1	1	1	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	4
Suffocation (overlying)
Chickenpox
Erysipelas
Rickets
Convulsions	...	3	1	1	1	6	3	...	1	...	...	1	1	...	1	2	...	15
Other Causes	...	4	...	...	1	5	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	12
TOTAL	...	44	7	6	4	61	8	2	5	3	6	6	8	6	3	4	4	116

Net Births in the Year { Legitimate ... 1,874
 { Illegitimate ... 60

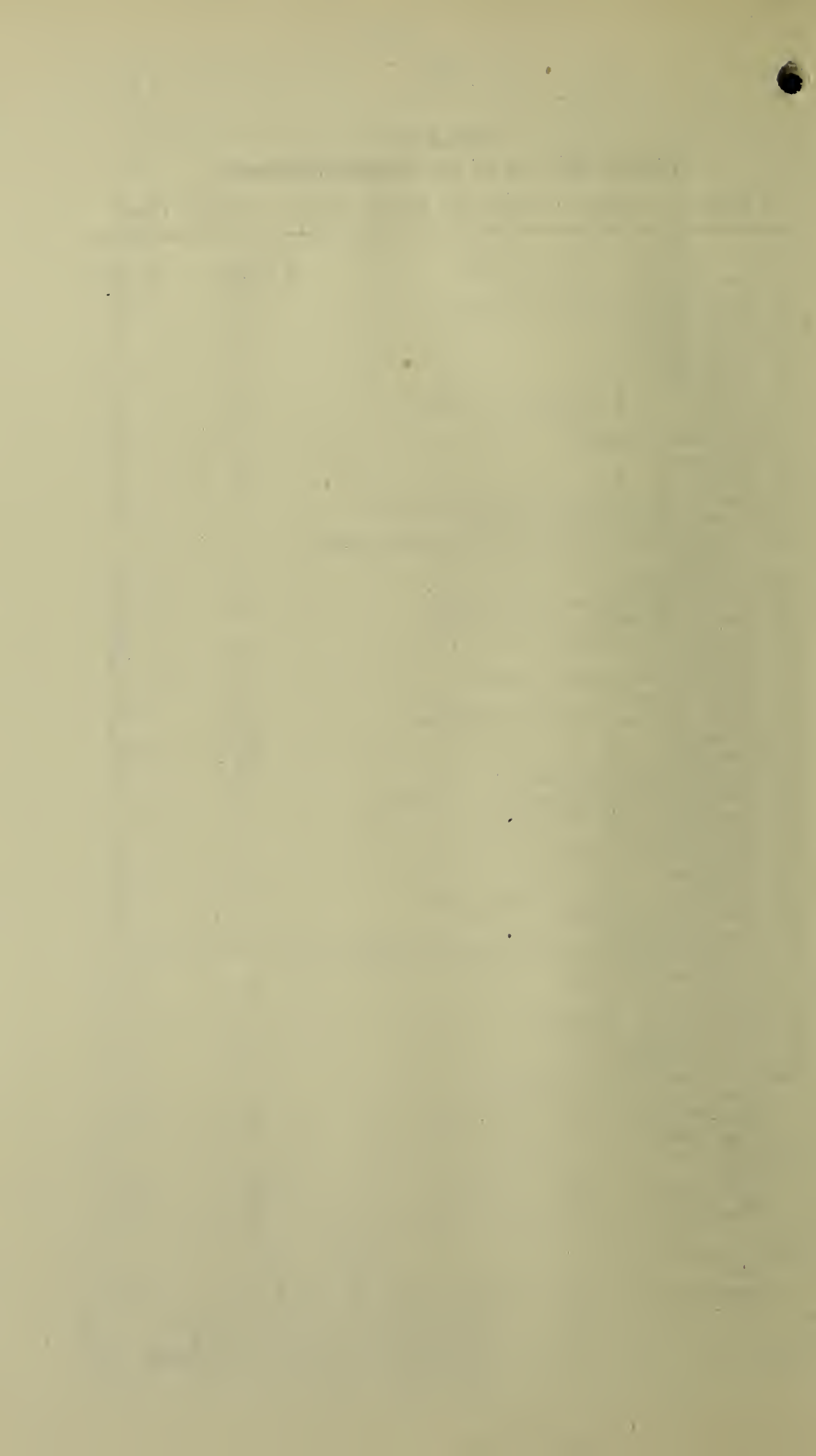
Net Deaths in the Year of

{ Legitimate Infants ... 115
 { Illegitimate Infants ... 1

TABLE V.
(TABLE S.D. 30 of the Registrar-General).

Causes of Death in Rhondda Urban District during 1940.

CAUSES OF DEATH.						Males.	Females.
ALL CAUSES						996	758
1.	Typhoid and paratyphoid fevers					—	—
2.	Cerebro-spinal fever					11	11
3.	Scarlet Fever					1	1
4.	Whooping Cough					1	2
5.	Diphtheria					4	9
6.	Tuberculosis of Respiratory System					44	60
7.	Other forms of Tuberculosis					9	10
8.	Syphilitic Diseases					6	2
9.	Influenza					33	11
10.	Measles					1	—
11.	Acute Polio-myelitis and Polio-encephalitis					—	—
12.	Acute Infectious Encephalitis					—	—
13M.	Cancer of cuccal cavity and Oesophagus (Males only)					12	—
13F.	Cancer of Uterus					—	14
14.	Cancer of Stomach and Duodenum					23	21
15.	Cancer of Breast					—	15
16.	Cancer of all other sites					40	46
17.	Diabetes					8	9
18.	Intra-cranial Vascular Lesions					95	71
19.	Heart Disease					227	180
20.	Other diseases of Circulatory System					20	9
21.	Bronchitis					129	58
22.	Pneumonia					30	21
23.	Other Respiratory Diseases					38	8
24.	Ulceration of the Stomach or Duodenum					10	3
25.	Diarrhoea (under two years)					2	—
26.	Appendicitis					7	3
27.	Other Digestive Diseases					20	20
28.	Nephritis					36	23
29.	Puerperal and Post-abortion Sepsis					—	1
30.	Other Maternal causes					—	10
31.	Premature Births					15	11
32.	Congenital Malformations, Birth Injury and Infantile disease					20	21
33.	Suicide					11	2
34.	Road Traffic Accidents					12	1
35.	Other violent causes					39	9
36.	All other causes					92	96
Deaths of Infants under 1 year—							
Total						58	62
Legitimate						56	60
Illegitimate						2	2
LIVE BIRTHS—							
Total						970	940
Legitimate						938	911
Illegitimate						32	29
STILL BIRTHS—							
Total						56	48
Legitimate						55	48
Illegitimate						1	—
POPULATION							117,900



THE
ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE
School Medical Officer

TO THE
Rhondda
Local Education Authority

For the year 1940.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

Rhondda Education Committee.

Councillor OWEN JAMES BUCKLEY, J.P. (*Chairman*)

- „ THOMAS EDMUNDS (9 month).
- „ LEONARD HENRY COOK.
- „ EDWARD JOHN WILLIAMS.
- „ IORWERTH RHYS THOMAS.
- „ JOHN THOMAS DAVIES, J.P.
- „ EVAN MORGAN DAVIES.
- „ GLYN LEWIS WALES.
- „ Mrs. ANNIE PRICE, J.P.
- „ WILLIAM CLIFFORD VENING.
- „ PHILLIP MORRIS.
- „ ALBERT TROTMAN.
- „ JOHN LEIGH DAVIES.
- „ ALCWYN PENRY GLANVILLE.
- „ WILLIAM SAMUEL LANE, J.P..
- „ SIDNEY MITCHELL.
- „ THOMAS R. DAVIES.
- „ MARK HARCOMBE.
- „ EVAN JOHN OAKLEY.
- „ THOMAS BOWEN THOMAS.
- „ THOMAS HENRY SMITH.
- „ DAVID JOHN RICHARDS.
- „ JOHN TALFRYN LLEWELYN.
- „ WILLIAM MURRAY WILLIAMS.
- „ WILLIAM REES.
- „ LEONARD BATEMAN.
- „ Mrs. LILLIE A. HUGHES, J.P.
- „ MORGAN BENJAMIN.
- „ GEORGE EDWARD MASLIN.
- „ DAVID TIMOTHY DAVIES, J.P
- „ Mrs. CATHERINE M. PARFITT

Councillor DAVID PHILLIPS.
 „ MORGAN DAVIES.
 „ FRANK WILLIAMS.
 „ ALFRED EVANS, J.P.

Clerk to the Committee D. J. JONES, M.B.E., Solicitor
Director of Education W. MORRIS JONES, M.A., M.Sc.
Architect ELI TAYLOR, Surveyor.

School Medical Officer :

D. J. THOMAS, M.B., B.S., (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.), B.Sc. (Lond.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Assistant School Medical Officers :

L. VIVIAN WILLIAMS, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).
 WINIFRED LI. ACRAMAN, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).

JENNET EVANS, M.B., Ch.B. (Liverpool), D.P.H. (Wales).

*EDGAR CLIFFORD POWELL, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.).

RUTH PENLON-JONES, M.B., B.S. (Lond.), M.R.C.S. (Eng.),
 L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

For portion of year :

THOMAS C. ROY GEORGE, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P.
 (Lond.), D.P.H. (Wales).

MAEV GALLAGHER, M.B., Ch.B. (Glas.), L.M. (Dublin),
 D.P.H. (Dublin).

JOHN GRIFFITH JONES, M.B., B.Ch., B.Sc. (Wales).

Specialist Medical Officers (Part time) :—

Ophthalmic Surgeon : J. W. GLENTON MYLER, F.R.C.S.
 (Eng.), D.P.H. (Lond.).

Orthopaedic Surgeon : NATHAN ROCYN JONES, M.D.
 (Cantab.), F.R.C.S. (Edin.).

School Dental Surgeon :

JOHN H. REID, L.D.S. (R.C.S., Eng.).

Assistant School Dental Surgeons :

DAVID ARCHIE THOMAS, L.D.S. (Liverpool).

RHODA KELSO, L.D.S. (Belfast).

Lay Administrative Officer :

T. J. REES.

School Medical Service Clerks :

ANNIE M. EVANS.

A. GWYN EVANS.

* ISLWYN JONES.

Lady Supervisor of Welfare Centres and School Nurses :

(a.e.f.g.h.) ANNIE CRABTREE.

School Nurses :

	<i>District No.</i>
(g.) ELIZABETH HUGHES	..... 3
(g.) EDITH M. WATKINS	..... 2
(g.h.) ELIZABETH ISRAEL	..... 9
(e.) EDITH VIOLET GIBSON	..... 1
(e.g.h.) EDITH STEPHENS	..... 7
(g.h.) MYFANWY BUCKLEY	..... 4
(g.h.) SARAH HANNAH DAVIES	..... 11
(g.) EDITH MORGAN —
(e.g.h.) ETHEL EVANS	..... 8
(e.g.h.) CISSIE EVANS	..... 5
(e.g.h.) LILIAN MORGAN	..... 6
(e.g.h.) VERA RUTTLEY —
(e.g.h.) ANN DAVIES —
(e.g.h.) GWYNETH M. DAVIES	..... 10
(e.g.h.) *SYBIL EVANS. —

For portion of year :

(e.g.h.) FLORENCE SALMON. —
(e.g.h.) ELIZABETH BONNER —
(e.g.) MEGAN DAVIES —
(f.g.) MARGARET GOBERT JONES —

Orthopaedic Nurse :

(h.k.) MARY WATKINS.

Dental Attendants

CONSTANCE T. HARRISON.

ELUNED PROTHEROE.

GWYNETH ATKINS.

NOTES.

- (a.) Holds the Sanitary Inspectors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (e.) Holds the New Health Visitors' Certificate approved by the Ministry of Health.
- (f.) Holds the Health Visitors' Certificate granted by the Royal Sanitary Institute.
- (g.) Holds the Midwives' Certificate granted by the Central Midwives Board.
- (h.) Has Nursing experience.
- (k.) Holds Certificate of Chartered Society of Massage and Medical Gymnastics in Massage, Medical Gymnastics and Medical Electricity.

* On War Service.

Rhondda Urban District Council.

To the Chairman and Members of the
EDUCATION COMMITTEE.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Annual Report on the School Medical Service in the Rhondda Urban District for the year ended 31st December, 1940.

During the year under review no new development of the school medical service was brought into operation apart from the work entailed in the medical supervision in schools and hostels of approximately 6,000 children who were evacuated into the district. This work was undertaken without undue strain on the Department and, as far as can be ascertained, no serious complaints were received or had to be dealt with.

Towards the end of the year, scabies and other contagious skin affections became more prevalent amongst the school population and steps were taken to treat such cases at the clinics when considered necessary; some of the evacuated children were admitted to hostels for treatment.

A close watch was kept on the nutritional condition of the school population and it is satisfactory to note that, though the proportions of children classified as slightly

subnormal and badly nourished showed a slight increase, there was a slightly increased proportion of excellently nourished children. On the whole there was no marked deterioration in the nutritional condition of school children.

It is a pleasure to note that the staff of the Department co-operated whole-heartedly in dealing with the problems concerned with the welfare of the evacuated children as well as in carrying out the routine work under the abnormal conditions associated with the war effort.

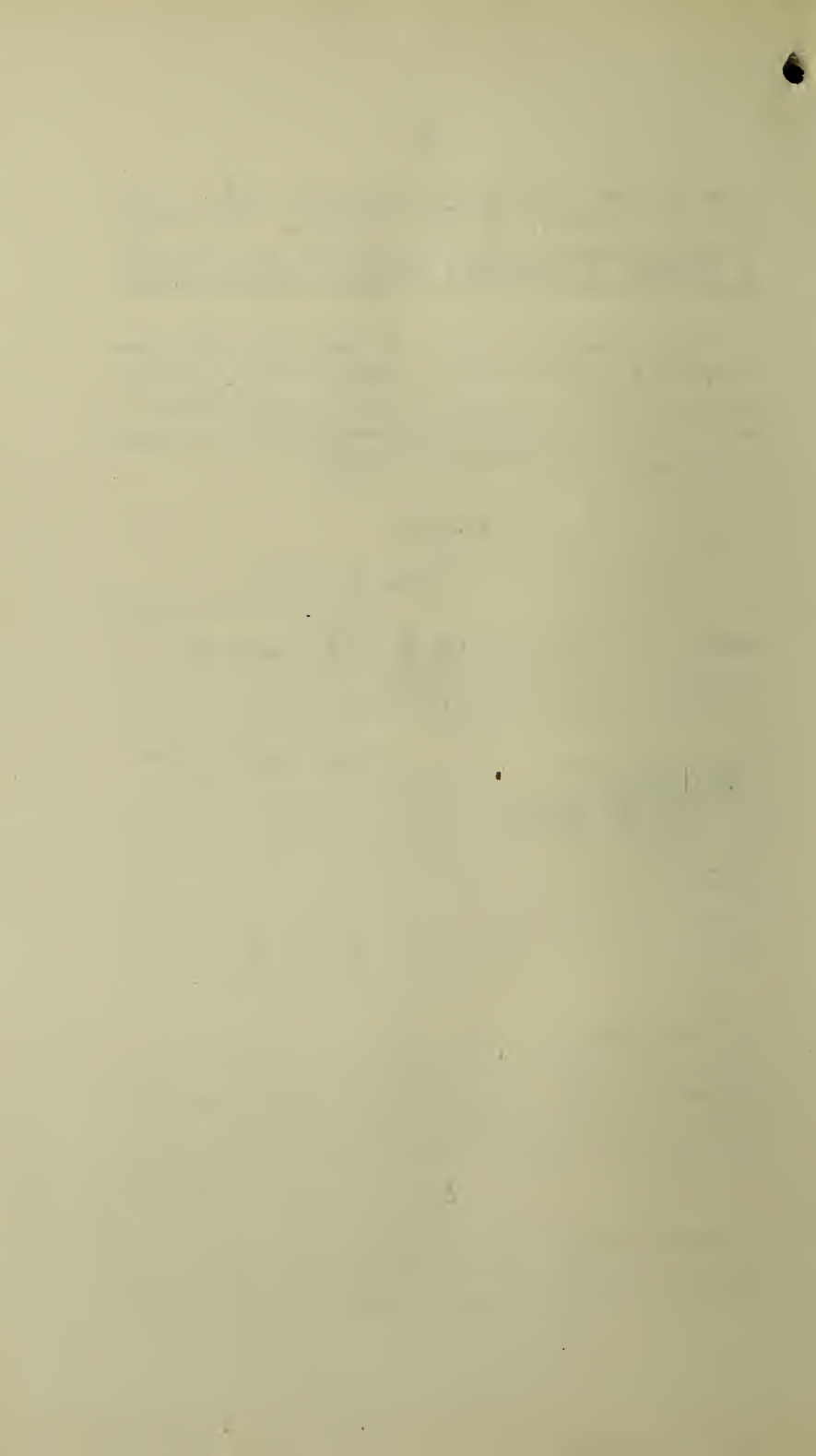
I remain,

Yours faithfully,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "D. J. Thomas". The signature is written in a cursive style with a long horizontal flourish extending to the right.

School Medical Officer.

TYDFIL HOUSE,
PENTRE, RHONDDA.



Rhondda Urban District Council.

GENERAL INFORMATION.

The Registrar-General's estimate of the population of the Rhondda Urban District at mid-summer, 1940, was 117,900. At the end of the year the number of school children on the registers of the schools controlled by the Education Authority amounted to 27,081, being an increase of 4,254 over the figure for the previous year and including 341 infants in the two nursery schools, 23,991 children in the elementary schools and 2,749 pupils in the higher schools.

The number of elementary schools in the district remained unaltered at 41 and the separate departments at 89.

The accommodation provided in the elementary schools, including temporary buildings, amounted to 32,664 places but although this figure is still considerably in excess of the actual requirements the occupation of one vestry, with accommodation for 242 children, continued to be necessary owing to uneven distribution of the children in relation to the school accommodation available.

As Rhondda is a reception area under the Government Evacuation Scheme, arrangements were made for the reception and accommodation of evacuees throughout the district and between the 19th May, 1940,—when the first organised party arrived—and the end of the year, 2,757 unaccompanied children and 1,157 children in the custody of parents were received and billeted. Many other children from vulnerable areas had previously been accommodated in the district and others continued to arrive under private arrangements made between their parents and friends or relatives residing in the district, and the school returns at the end of the year showed that there were 21 evacuee children in the two nursery schools, 6,392

in the elementary schools and 253 in the higher schools, making a total of 6,666. The activities of the School Medical Service were made fully available for the evacuee school children in the same manner and under the same conditions as for Rhondda children.

1.—ADMINISTRATION AND STAFF.

The administration of the Public Health and School Medical Services of the Council are controlled by the Medical Officer of Health who is also School Medical Officer.

A list of the school medical staff is given at the end of this report and the chief changes during the year consisted of the departure of Dr. E. C. Powell in January for service in the Royal Navy and the resignation of Dr. T. C. R. George in February to take up an appointment as Medical Officer of Health of combined districts in Breconshire, the latter's place being filled by Dr. J. Griffith Jones.

2.—CO-ORDINATION.

The central control of the Public Health and School Medical activities of the Council by the Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer ensures complete co-ordination of the two services and the availability of the staff for employment in either section of the Department as and when required.

(a) *Infant and Child Welfare.*—In addition to children under one year old, 3,051 children between one and five years of age attended the child welfare clinics during the year. The health visitors also paid 9,538 visits to the

homes of children belonging to this age group and were thus able to maintain contact with the homes concerned until the admission of the children to school.

(b) *Nursery Schools*.—The Ynyscynon and Alaw Nursery Schools, both of which are situated at Trealaw and are administered in accordance with the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education, provide a total accommodation for 320 children between two and seven years of age and are visited at frequent intervals by the medical and school nursing staffs.

Special equipment for nursery classes has also been provided in most of the infants' schools in the district and 2,056 children under five years old were in attendance at these schools at the end of the year.

(c) *Care of debilitated children under school age*.—Children under five years of age who were discovered at the child welfare centres to be in need of treatment were referred to the family medical attendant or to the appropriate clinic.

A total of 298 pre-school children were treated at the dental clinics in the course of the year while six were examined at the eye clinic and provided with spectacles at the Council's expense, 53 received attention at the orthopaedic clinic in respect of physical defects, 15 were given ultra-violet light treatment and seven received operative treatment in respect of chronic tonsillitis and adenoids.

3.—HYGIENIC CONDITION OF THE SCHOOLS.

Following the routine visits of the medical inspectors to the schools, reports are received from them on the general condition of the school premises and details regarding any defects thus reported are forwarded to the responsible Officer of the Authority for the necessary attention.

According to information received from Mr. Eli Taylor, the Authority's Surveyor and Architect, the works carried out in the course of the year for the improvement of the schools in the district included the substitution of new closet sets of the wash-down pedestal type for the old trough closets in three school departments, the installation of new wash basins and drinking fountains in five departments, the provision of a new staff room in one department, the fixing of new windows to secure better lighting in two departments and the improvement of the surfaces of the playgrounds in the case of two whole schools and two other school departments.

4.—SCOPE OF MEDICAL INSPECTION CARRIED OUT DURING THE YEAR 1940.

There was no change during the year in the groups of elementary school children submitted to routine medical examination and these consisted of (i.) "Entrants;" (ii.) "Intermediates;" (iii.) "Leavers;" (iv.) "Specials;" and (v.) "Tuberculosis contacts."

In the course of their routine visits to the schools the medical inspectors also carried out the re-examination of children previously found defective with a view to ascertaining any change that may have taken place in their condition.

5.—FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION.

During the year under review 5,563 children were submitted to routine medical examination at the elementary schools, comprising 2,332 "entrants," 2,036 "intermediates" and 1,195 "leavers." There were also examined 1,050 children in the "special" group while 3,919 re-examinations

were undertaken with the object of ascertaining the condition of the children in respect of defects discovered on previous inspections (*cf.* Table I., Appendix).

The number of individual children belonging to the code groups who were found to be suffering from defects, other than defective nutrition, uncleanliness and dental disease, amounted to 957 or 17.2 per cent. of the total examined, the respective proportions in the "entrant," "intermediate" and "leaver" groups being 12.4, 20.8 and 20.5 per cent. as compared with the corresponding proportions for the previous year of 8.8, 22.1 and 27.2 per cent. respectively.

(a) *Uncleanliness*.—Of the children examined in the code and special groups 805, or 12.2 per cent., were found to be suffering from uncleanliness of head or body, this proportion being appreciably higher than that of 8.7 per cent. recorded for the previous year.

Owing to the imposition of additional duties upon the Authority's school nurses, who are also employed as health visitors, it was impracticable to continue the cleanliness surveys of school children throughout the year with the customary frequency, and as a consequence only 6,197 examinations were made during 1940 as compared with a total of 17,334 in the previous year. Of the total number of children examined on this occasion 624, or 10.1 per cent., were found to be harbouring nits, 136, or 2.2 per cent., to be infested with pediculi and 24, or 0.4 per cent., to be unclean in body or clothing, the proportion of individual children found to be unclean being 12.4 per cent. of the total surveyed. The parents or guardians of the affected children were requested to take active measures for the removal of the undesirable conditions and as a result of subsequent re-inspection of the children concerned, after a reasonable interval, it was found that the number of children with nits had been reduced to 369, those with pediculi to three, and the number of cases of unclean bodies or clothing to 10.

(b) *Nutrition*.—Of the 5,563 children examined in the code groups 11.2 per cent. were classified as being in an “excellent” state of nutrition, 68.7 per cent. were considered to be “normal,” 19.0 per cent. were “slightly subnormal,” and 1.1 per cent. were designated as being in a “bad” nutritional state.

The appended table shows the recorded changes which have occurred in the nutritional condition of Rhondda Children from 1936 onwards :—

	Number of children inspected in the code groups	A (Excellent Nutrition) per cent.	B (Normal Nutrition) per cent.	C (Slightly Subnormal Nutrition) per cent.	D (Bad nutrition). per cent.
1936	5,714	14.5	75.3	9.8	0.4
1937	5,664	12.7	77.6	9.4	0.3
1938	7,331	11.6	74.2	13.8	0.4
1939	3,473	9.0	73.8	16.6	0.6
1940	5,563	11.2	68.7	19.0	1.1

It will be observed that according to the figures given in the foregoing table there was a further increase in the proportion of Rhondda school children recorded as mal-nourished in 1940 as compared with previous years although the apparent extent of the deterioration may partly be due to changes in the staff, with subsequent variations of classification, as well as to a general tendency to apply more stringent standards in the allocation of children to the “excellent” and “normal” categories.

The subjoined table amplifies Table II. B. in the Appendix to the extent of indicating the nutritional condition of boys and girls separately :—

Classification of the Nutrition of Children inspected during the year 1940.

Age-groups.		Number of Children inspected	A. (Excellent).		B. (Normal).		C. (Slightly subnormal).		D. (Bad).	
			No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.	No.	Per cent.
Entrants	Boys	1,156	68	5.9	891	77.1	191	16.5	6	0.5
	Girls	1,176	87	7.4	898	76.4	184	15.6	7	0.6
	Total	2,332	155	6.6	1,789	76.7	375	16.1	13	0.6
Second Age-group	Boys	1,056	138	13.1	695	65.8	210	19.9	13	1.2
	Girls	980	162	16.5	590	60.2	206	21.0	22	2.2
	Total	2,036	300	14.7	1,285	63.1	416	20.4	35	1.7
Third Age-group.	Boys	700	124	17.7	420	60.0	146	20.9	10	1.2
	Girls	495	46	9.3	328	66.3	117	23.4	4	0.9
	Total	1,195	170	14.2	748	62.7	263	22.1	14	1.2
Totals	Boys	2,912	330	11.3	2,006	68.9	547	18.8	29	1.0
	Girls	2,651	295	11.1	1,816	68.5	507	19.1	33	1.2
Grand Totals		5,563	625	11.2	3,822	68.7	1,054	19.0	62	1.1

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1940.

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measurements (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
2 to 3	Boys	34	English	35.07		29.06		19.54
	Girls	33	Metric	89.08		13.18		49.63
	Boys	33	English	34.45		28.51		
	Girls	33	Metric	87.51		12.93		
3 to 4	Boys	292	English	37.98		34.19		19.83
	Girls	241	Metric	96.48		15.51		50.39
	Boys	241	English	35.70		31.11		
	Girls	241	Metric	90.71		15.50		
4 to 5	Boys	345	English	41.07		37.06		20.13
	Girls	322	Metric	104.32		16.81		51.23
	Boys	322	English	37.18		36.00		
	Girls	322	Metric	94.44		16.33		
5 to 6	Boys	241	English	40.84	41.03	41.23	39.90	21.46
	Girls	242	Metric	103.74	104.25	18.71	18.10	54.52
	Boys	242	English	40.71	40.55	42.42	39.20	
	Girls	242	Metric	103.41	103.00	19.24	17.80	
6 to 7	Boys	192	English	44.43	44.00	44.92	44.40	22.11
	Girls	169	Metric	112.86	111.75	20.38	20.20	59.16
	Boys	169	English	44.41	42.88	43.09	41.70	
	Girls	169	Metric	112.80	109.00	19.55	18.90	
7 to 8	Boys	98	English	46.70	45.97	51.75	49.70	22.48
	Girls	93	Metric	118.64	116.76	23.47	22.56	57.51
	Boys	93	English	45.85	44.45	48.10	47.50	
	Girls	93	Metric	116.47	112.90	21.82	21.56	

TABLE of Heights, Weights, and Chest Measurements of Children medically examined during 1940—Continued.

Age in Years.	Sex.	No. of Children.		Heights. (English in inches, Metric in Centimetres).		Weights. (English in lbs. Metric in Kilograms).		Chest Measurements (Inches and Centimetres)
				Average.		Average.		Average.
				Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.	Great Britain.	Rhondda.
8 to 9	Boys	709	English	48.82	47.05	54.76	54.90	22.99
	Girls	588	Metric	122.48	119.50	24.83	24.92	58.39
	Boys		English	48.34	46.60	52.18	52.10	
	Girls		Metric	122.72	118.36	23.77	23.65	
9 to 10	Boys	182	English	50.55	49.70	59.43	60.40	24.21
	Girls	163	Metric	128.39	126.24	26.96	27.42	61.75
	Boys		English	50.27	48.73	56.37	55.50	
	Girls		Metric	127.69	123.77	25.57	25.20	
10 to 11	Boys	56	English	49.17	51.84	65.19	67.50	25.57
	Girls	60	Metric	124.90	131.67	29.57	30.64	64.95
	Boys		English	53.13	51.05	67.35	62.00	
	Girls		Metric	134.97	129.67	30.55	28.15	
11 to 12	Boys	38	English	51.99	53.50	71.09	72.00	28.94
	Girls	49	Metric	132.05	136.00	32.25	32.75	73.53
	Boys		English	53.12	53.10	71.74	68.10	
	Girls		Metric	134.95	135.00	32.54	30.90	
12 to 13	Boys	487	English	58.03	54.99	77.23	76.70	25.98
	Girls	316	Metric	147.41	139.75	35.03	34.80	65.99
	Boys		English	57.63	55.66	80.67	76.40	
	Girls		Metric	146.04	141.25	36.59	34.60	
13 to 14	Boys	117	English	56.16	56.91	79.65	82.60	27.12
	Girls	109	Metric	142.67	144.75	36.13	37.50	68.89
	Boys		English	56.81	57.77	89.98	87.20	
	Girls		Metric	144.29	146.50	40.82	39.50	
14 to 15	Boys	11	English	59.41		89.94		28.12
	Girls	12	Metric	150.90		40.80		71.44
	Boys		English	59.31		100.38		
	Girls		Metric	150.65		45.50		
15 to 16	Boys		English	56.69		83.77		
	Girls	1	Metric	144.00		38.00		

The following table shows the average heights and weights of Rhondda school children which have been recorded in the various years indicated in the table :—

Heights and Weights of Rhondda School Children in certain Age Groups.

Age Groups.		Heights (inches).				Weights (lbs.)			
		1915.	1925	1935.	1940.	1915.	1925.	1935.	1940.
3-4 years	Boys	36.41	37.73	37.60	37.98	32.85	33.36	33.66	34.19
	Girls	36.00	37.47	38.19	35.70	32.85	32.23	32.96	31.11
4-5 years	Boys	38.30	39.00	39.53	41.07	35.34	35.21	36.27	37.06
	Girls	39.29	38.81	38.99	37.18	34.39	34.61	34.83	36.00
5-6 years	Boys	40.12	40.83	41.41	40.84	37.26	38.21	39.02	41.23
	Girls	39.72	39.77	40.94	40.71	36.60	36.40	37.57	42.42
8-9 years	Boys	45.08	47.05	47.89	48.82	48.50	50.22	53.59	54.76
	Girls	44.29	46.48	47.71	48.34	44.97	49.12	53.37	52.18
12-13 years	Boys	52.87	52.45	55.01	58.03	68.45	71.34	75.07	77.23
	Girls	52.48	53.87	55.65	57.63	69.44	72.99	76.46	80.67

(c) *Footgear and Clothing*.—Of the children examined in the code groups during the year 2.19 per cent. were found to be inadequately or unsuitably clothed while the proportion of children with defective footgear was 0.51 per cent., the corresponding proportions for 1939 being 0.51 and 1.41 per cent. respectively.

(d) *Minor Ailments*.—The term “minor ailments” includes certain of the more common disorders of childhood, such as skin diseases, external eye disease, discharging ears, sores, burns, scalds and superficial injuries. The number of children in the code and special groups who were discovered to be suffering from defects of this nature during 1940 amounted to 270 or 4.1 per cent, the corresponding percentage for the previous year being 4.7 per cent.

(e) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—A total of 1,538 children, or 23.3 per cent. of those examined in the code and special groups, were recorded as suffering from chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids in the course of the year as compared with 15.08 per cent. in 1939.

(f) *Tuberculosis*.—During the year under review only one definite case of tuberculosis of the respiratory system was diagnosed among the children examined but 18 suspected cases were referred for observation and further examination. There were, however, 19 cases of non-respiratory tuberculosis recorded so that the total number of children definitely diagnosed as suffering from tuberculosis of various forms amounted to 20 or 0.30 per cent. of the total examined. An analysis of the non-respiratory cases showed that 17 of these were cases of tuberculosis of the glands in various parts of the body, while in one case the bones or joints were affected and the remaining case belonged to another variety of non-respiratory tuberculosis.

Special care is taken by the medical staff in the examination of children known to have been in close contact

with notified cases of tuberculosis. A total of 52 tuberculosis contacts were dealt with under these arrangements but none of the children thus examined were definitely considered to be suffering from the disease.

The following table provides information in tabular form regarding the categories from which the contacts were drawn :—

TABLE showing the Results of the Examination of Tuberculosis Contacts.

Result of Examination	Sex.	Totals.	Among the En-trants.	Among the Inter-mediate	Among the Leavers.	Among the re-maining Children selected.
Positive ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Doubtful ...	Boys ...	—	—	—	—	—
	Girls ...	—	—	—	—	—
Negative ...	Boys ...	23	6	4	8	5
	Girls ...	29	5	9	4	11
Totals ...	Boys ...	23	6	4	8	5
	Girls ...	29	5	9	4	11
Grand Totals ...		52	11	13	12	16

(g) *Skin Disease*.—Sixty children were discovered to be suffering from scabies in the course of the year and 39 from impetigo, the respective proportions of the children examined being 0.91 and 0.59 per cent. as compared with 0.55 and 0.41 respectively for the previous year. There were also five cases found to be suffering from ringworm of the body and two cases in which the head was affected.

(h) *External Eye Disease*.—Of the 93 cases of external eye disease recorded during the year 75 or 1.13 per cent. of

the number examined were suffering from blepharitis, or inflammation of the eyelids, while conjunctivitis was discovered in three cases and corneal opacities in two instances.

(i) *Defective Vision and Squint.*—Among the children examined in the “intermediate” and “leaver” groups the number found to be suffering from defective vision (6/12ths or worse) amounted to 375, or 11.6 per cent.

Strabismus, or squint, of varying degrees was found in 37 cases among the entrants, 37 among the intermediates and 22 among the leavers, thus giving a total of 96 cases and a proportion of 1.7 per cent. in the three groups.

(j) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing.*—During the year 63, or 0.95 per cent., of the children examined in the code and special groups, were found to be suffering from some form or other of ear disease; deafness of an appreciable degree was also discovered in 21 children, or 0.32 per cent. of the number examined. The total number of children found to be suffering from this group of defect thus amounted to 84, or 1.12 per cent. of the children examined, as compared with 85 and 1.67 per cent. respectively for the previous year.

Four children were certified in the course of the year as being deaf within the meaning of Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921.

(k) *Dental Defects.*—During the year 1940 it was found that 782, or 11.83 per cent. of the total number of children examined in the code and special groups had four or more carious teeth and these children were referred to the dental staff for treatment. The above-mentioned proportion is appreciably higher than that of 5.69 per cent. recorded for 1939 but this difference appears to point more to increased thoroughness in the examination rather than to any marked

deterioration in the oral condition of the children as the results of the more numerous and detailed examinations undertaken by the dental staff, as indicated below, show that proportionately fewer children were suffering from dental defects requiring treatment.

The Authority's dental staff devoted a total of 183 sessions to the systematic visitation of the schools during the year for the purpose of undertaking routine examination of the children. In the course of these visits, 3,727 children were primarily examined, including 267 under five years of age, 1,466 between five and eight years old and 1,994 "specials." Among the children who were examined for the first time 2,594, or 60.14 per cent., were found to require treatment as compared with a corresponding proportion of 81.35 per cent. in the previous year. During their visits to the schools the dental surgeons also carried out 18,743 re-inspections of children whose dental condition had previously been under observation so that the grand total of dental inspections of elementary school children made by the dental staff amounted to 22,470 as compared with 20,085 during the year 1939.

(l) *Crippling Defects.*—The number of elementary school children discovered during the year to be suffering from crippling defects, other than heart disease or active tuberculosis, amounted to 76 as compared with 105 in the previous year.

6.—INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The advantages derivable from the amalgamation of the Public Health and School Medical Services are best exemplified in the measures adopted for the control of infectious disease among children of school age, as the medical staffs of the combined services are readily available to carry out such examinations as may prove necessary either at the schools or at the homes of the children.

All notified cases of infectious disease are promptly visited by members of the staff of the Health Department and steps are taken to prevent the attendance at school of children who are thus suffering or are known to have been in contact with infection. Although there was no general prevalence of epidemic proportions of any of the notifiable diseases in the district during 1940 there were a few local outbreaks of diphtheria which made it advisable to make special investigations during the months of April, July and September at the Ton, Gelli, Cwmclydach and Llwyncelyn Schools. As a result of this action, several previously unrecognised cases of the disease were discovered and appropriate steps taken for their isolation and treatment.

Towards the end of the year, arrangements were completed for the provision of diphtheria immunisation treatment for school children and pre-school children in the district. The work was actually commenced on the 16th December and between that date and the end of the year the first injection of Alum Precipitated Toxoid was given to 593 children and Toxin Anti-toxin Floccules to 11 children, the work being carried out at the Pentre, Tony-pandy, Cwmclydach and Blaenclydach schools respectively.

In the course of the year, certificates were issued by the School Medical Officer, in accordance with paragraph 15 of Administrative Memorandum No. 51 of the Board of Education, to the effect that the attendance in the infants' departments of the Penyreglyn, Porth and Hendrefadog Schools of under 60 per cent. of the children on the registers was attributable to infectious disease. The period embraced by the certificates covered an aggregate of six weeks and the principal infectious diseases responsible for the low attendance were influenza, measles, whooping cough and mumps.

7.—FOLLOWING-UP.

The following-up of defective school children with a view to securing appropriate treatment was carried out by means of letters notifying the parents of the defects found in their children. Visits were also paid by the school nurses with a view to giving such advice and assistance as might be practicable and to stimulate action on the part of the parents in cases where they appeared to be apathetic.

During 1940 the work of the school nurses included attendances at routine medical inspections during 165 school sessions, 48 special visits to the schools for other purposes, attendance at clinics during 61 sessions and 10,068 visits to children's homes.

8.—MEDICAL TREATMENT.

(a) *Minor Ailments*.—The records of the re-examination of 251 children who had previously been found to be suffering from one or more of the "minor ailments" showed that in 170, or 67.7 per cent. of the cases, appropriate treatment had been obtained, the corresponding proportion for the previous year being 57.7 per cent. The treatment of minor ailments in the Authority's clinics was commenced towards the end of 1940 and during the short period in which this service was performed 34 elementary school children, included in the above-mentioned total of 170, were dealt with, the principal conditions treated being impetigo, scabies and discharging ears.

(b) *Tonsils and Adenoids*.—The arrangements made by the Authority for the treatment in three of the local hospitals of children suffering from chronic tonsillitis and

adenoids were continued during 1940, the number of cases so treated in the course of the year being shown in the following summary :—

	<i>No. of children treated.</i>	
Treherbert Hospital	30
Pentwyn Hospital	33
Llwynypia Hospital	160
		<hr/>
Total	223

In 19 cases the parents or guardians of the children concerned were charged with a part or the whole of the cost of treatment, the degree of financial responsibility being assessed in accordance with the prescribed scale of income.

The homes of the children who received operative treatment under these arrangements were visited by the school nurses with a view to ensuring compliance with the instructions given for after-care and breathing exercises and in all instances where the children were subsequently examined by members of the medical staff the physical condition of the children showed appreciable improvement.

As a result of the general re-examination carried out by the medical staff at the schools it was found that in addition to the 223 children who received operative treatment under the Authority's arrangements 10 children were similarly dealt with by private medical practitioners or in hospital and 254 had received other forms of treatment. The total number of children treated in respect of nose and throat defects thus amounted to 487 or 42.3 per cent. of the number re-examined.

(c) *Tuberculosis*.—In all cases where school children were found or suspected to be suffering from tuberculosis they are referred to the family medical attendants who usually consult the Tuberculosis Officer of the Welsh

National Memorial Association regarding the provision of the necessary treatment.

(d) *Skin Diseases*.—The re-examination of 88 children who had previously been suffering from various forms of skin disease showed that 70, or 79.5 per cent., had received treatment in the course of the year, including 34 who had been dealt with in the minor ailment clinics and seven who had received ultra-violet light treatment under the Authority's arrangements.

(e) *External Eye Disease*.—Among the 54 children who were re-examined during the year in consequence of their having previously suffered from external eye disease 29, or 53.7 per cent., were found to have been treated, the proportion recorded for the previous year being 47.8 per cent.

(f) *Vision*.—The number of children reported as having been dealt with on account of errors of refraction during the year amounted to 879 and of this number 859 or 99.3 per cent. received attention at the Authority's Eye Clinic by Dr. J. W. Glenton Myler, F.R.C.S., who attended during two sessions per week.

Of the 859 children examined by Dr. Myler, 743, or 86.5 per cent., were given prescriptions for spectacles and in 434 of these cases the spectacles were supplied at the Authority's expense after inquiries had shown that the family income in each case was within the prescribed scale. It was also ascertained that 237 children were provided with spectacles by their parents as a result of prescriptions issued from the Authority's Eye Clinic.

(g) *Ear Disease and Defective Hearing*.—Of the 68 children re-examined during 1940 owing to their having suffered from some form of ear disease 37, or 54.4 per cent., were found to have had treatment as compared with 50.6 per cent. in the previous year.

(h) *Dental Defects.*—The total number of examinations and re-examinations carried out in the elementary schools during the year by the Authority's dental staff amounted to 22,470, comprising 267 examinations of children under five years of age in the nursery schools 1,466 routine examinations of children between five and eight years of age, 1,994 "specials," and 18,743 re-examinations of children who had previously come under the notice of the dentists. An analysis of the returns showed that of the total number of children examined or re-examined 17,829, or 79.3 per cent., required treatment as compared with 81 per cent. in the year 1939. The number of children actually treated was 11,307, or 63.4 per cent., of those referred, and this proportion shows a further improvement over the corresponding percentage of 59.8 recorded in the preceding year. It will, however, be observed that there was a residual proportion of 36.6 per cent. who failed to take advantage of the facilities afforded at the Authority's dental clinics and although the percentage of delinquencies has steadily declined during the last few years there is still much room for improvement in this direction and the need for a proper appreciation of the importance of conservative treatment for the children's teeth cannot be too strongly emphasised on the parents concerned.

Further details of the work undertaken by the school dental staff during the year are given in the following table as well as in Table IV. Appendix.

Summary of Dental Work carried out during the Year 1940.

Schools.	No. of Children.						No. of Teeth.			General Anaes- thetic (Nit- rous Oxide)
	Examined.		Referred for Treatment.		Presented for Treatment.		Extracted.	Filled.	Dressed.	
	Boys	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.				
Blaenrhondda	145	117	112	87	24	15	126	6	4	46
Blaenycwm	77	82	64	66	22	37	93	6	28	36
Dunraven	205	195	172	160	41	41	120	10	48	37
Treherbert	111	136	94	119	78	89	212	21	59	90
Penyreglyn	255	242	181	183	112	118	345	106	164	149
Ynyswen	76	76	63	59	73	70	352	4	35	122
Park	255	195	204	151	49	37	121	13	44	50
Treorchy	—	—	—	—	88	97	488	77	80	196
Pentre	308	253	245	184	89	91	405	34	40	158
Ton	304	323	168	256	99	121	433	48	86	168
Bronllwyn	171	207	101	136	26	77	38	12	56	22
Gelli	204	155	139	99	99	75	308	35	68	119
Bodringallt	237	177	194	158	117	96	253	53	112	120
Pontrhondda	186	191	143	146	110	118	275	53	92	131
Ynyscynon (Nursery)	123	119	78	77	35	42	121	2	138	24
Llwynypia	231	221	170	177	5	17	92	22	12	28
Blaenclydach	287	262	208	200	34	47	94	8	83	7
Cwmclydach	337	352	264	287	102	131	396	102	189	52
Tonypandy	128	137	106	113	73	83	256	88	147	51
Tonypandy R.C.	59	49	44	37	30	25	83	57	33	10
Trealaw	350	316	276	249	152	164	566	193	199	90
Alaw Nursery	149	128	91	69	136	109	384	71	269	83
Penygraig	67	264	57	208	38	158	377	100	176	69
Dinas	275	—	219	—	133	—	233	58	73	30
Craig-yr-Eos	218	265	181	193	115	125	414	145	197	93
Williamstown	167	181	133	149	92	105	357	89	153	62
Graigddu	29	107	26	77	16	64	159	20	39	27
Cymmer	—	—	—	—	65	68	408	80	47	111
Porth	418	357	327	301	213	206	317	301	290	100
Llwynycelyn	117	132	92	97	108	128	221	153	118	84
Hafod	356	333	306	273	96	92	351	61	67	84
Islwyn	224	270	175	212	194	174	168	286	237	62
Ynyshir	777	790	615	531	516	501	466	558	847	159
Aberllechau	489	442	397	333	122	124	191	181	92	67
Pontygwaith	280	302	230	215	163	177	256	205	268	80
Tylorstown	597	574	497	463	259	308	389	367	359	129
Hendrefadog	641	496	529	409	210	183	436	242	98	189
Dyffryn	69	63	61	56	70	65	170	56	106	60
Ferndale	966	892	791	703	519	661	738	867	599	257
Blaenllechau	102	95	96	84	28	22	60	10	54	22
Maerdy	940	761	743	624	383	362	789	475	369	323
Other Schools	637	746	587	709	494	656	2558	277	269	873
Totals	11567	10903	9179	8650	5428	5879	14619	5552	6444	4671

(i) *Crippling Defects and Orthopaedics*.—The Authority's arrangements for the ascertainment and treatment of physically defective children included the employment of Mr. N. Rocyn Jones, F.R.C.S., as part-time orthopaedic consultant and a full-time orthopaedic nurse. The orthopaedic consultant attended special clinics at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealew, at approximately monthly intervals and the following summary gives particulars of the cases seen by him during 1940 :—

(a) Primary Cases :—

Paralysis	19
Talipes (Club-foot)	17
Spinal Curvature	16
Bow legs and Knock-knees	10
Torticollis	3
Pott's Disease	1
Perthe's Disease	1
Minor deformities	6
Other defects	11

Total primary cases	84
---------------------------	----

(b) Re-examinations	69
---------------------------	----

Total examinations and re-examinations	153
--	-----

Five elementary school children were admitted to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, for residential treatment under the Authority's arrangements and 71 children received non-residential treatment at or through the local clinics in the directions indicated below :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	595
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	404
Attendances at clinics for massage	404
Boots adjusted or repaired	32
Splints provided	14
Plasters applied	1
Appliances provided	10
Appliances altered or repaired	29
Plasters removed	2
Other services	44

(j) *Ultra-Violet Light Treatment.*—Ultra-violet light treatment was undertaken throughout the year by means of an Alpine sun lamp installed in the Orthopaedic Department at the Carnegie Welfare Centre, Trealaw. The treatment was carried out by the orthopaedic nurse in accordance with directions given by the assistant medical officers as a result of the medical examination of each child concerned and below is given a summary of the conditions for which such treatment was given to 47 elementary school children in the course of the year :—

	<i>No. of Children treated.</i>			
Debility and Malnutrition	12
Anaemia	7
Bronchitis and Frequent Colds	7
Skin Diseases	7
Enlarged Glands	6
Rickets	5
Abdominal distension	1
Corneal ulcer	1
Muscular dystrophy	1
				—
				47

9.—OPEN-AIR EDUCATION.

No open-air schools have yet been established by the Education Authority but it is hoped that with the advent of more favourable conditions, possibly after the war, consideration may be given to the advisability of making some provision in this respect if only by way of open-air classrooms in the existing schools.

10.—PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The Authority's arrangements for organised physical training in the schools are applied through two full-time organisers of physical training,—one man and one woman—

who are directly responsible to the Director of Education and devote their time to the elementary and higher schools of the district. In addition to these two full-time organisers, the staff employed at the end of the year on giving physical instruction comprised two full-time male teachers sharing their services between the four secondary schools, two full-time women teachers giving instruction at three secondary schools and one other woman teacher giving approximately half her time to the remaining secondary school. There were also two full-time physical instructors—one male and one female—employed at the two county schools for boys and girls respectively.

11.—PROVISION OF MEALS.

There was no material alteration during 1940 in the arrangements whereby supplementary nourishment was provided for children attending the elementary schools. In most cases the supplementary nourishment provided by the Authority consisted of one half-pint of pasteurised milk per session, together with biscuits, bread and butter or fruit, for each child certified as being in need thereof and these arrangements were continued during the school holidays. In a few school departments, however, mid-day meals were supplied during school terms.

Towards the end of the year the Authority had under consideration the question of extending the arrangements for the provision of properly balanced school meals, with a view to more adequately satisfying the needs of children certified as malnourished, and preliminary steps were taken towards making the necessary arrangements in this direction. Proposals were also submitted to the Board of Education for the revision of the scale of income so as to make it possible for supplementary nourishment to be provided free of cost to children belonging to families whose incomes were slightly in excess of the existing scale,

In the course of their routine visits to the schools for medical inspection purposes the medical staff also undertook special malnutrition surveys of all the children in attendance with a view to the certification of such children as were considered to be in need of supplementary nourishment. In assessing the nutritional condition of the children attention was focussed mainly on their general physical condition and many children who were on the borderline of normality were certified as being slightly subnormal while children who appeared to have attained an average normal state of nutrition were re-certified in order that their condition might be more permanently established.

As a result of the survey of 12,620 children during the year, 3,833, or 30.4 per cent., were certified as being in need of supplementary nourishment, the corresponding proportion among the 18,240 children dealt with in the previous year being 28.8 per cent.

The facilities for the supply of milk in schools on payment of one half-penny per third of a pint under the scheme of the Milk Marketing Board were continued throughout the year. The numbers of children taking advantage of these arrangements varied during the year, the highest number in any one month being 8,443.

According to information kindly supplied by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, the aggregate number of meals provided by the Authority during the year was 1,573,316, comprising 19,808 dinners and 1,553,508 milk meals. The largest number of children fed in any one week was 4,729.

12.—SCHOOL BATHS.

No facilities in the form of swimming pools or shower baths have yet been provided in any of the Authority's elementary schools.

During the summer months extensive use was made by many of the children from elementary and higher schools, in organised parties and otherwise, of the public swimming pools at Gelligaled (Ystrad), Treherbert, Porth and Ferndale, respectively, and, as a result of the swimming instruction imparted to the children who attended, 179 of them were successful in obtaining the learner's certificate, 46 the proficiency certificate, and 22 the advanced certificate in swimming.

13, 14, 15 and 16—

CO-OPERATION OF PARENTS, TEACHERS, ATTENDANCE OFFICERS and VOLUNTARY BODIES.

The arrangement for inviting the parents or guardians of the children to attend at the schools during the medical inspection was continued throughout the year and communications were sent to inform them of the nature of any defects discovered in their children.

The co-operation of the head-teachers and their staffs proved helpful and was appreciated by the medical inspectors. Valuable assistance was also given by the school attendance officers employed under the Director of Education as well as by the officers of the Public Assistance Authority and of the Unemployment Assistance Board.

The National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children occupies a conspicuous place among voluntary organisations interested in the welfare of children and much credit is due to their resident inspector who has shown commendable activity and resourcefulness in dealing with cases which might otherwise prove difficult and perplexing.

In connection with the care and comfort of evacuee children the work of the Women's Voluntary Services cannot be too highly praised and much assistance was also given by the local billeting officers as well as by the party leaders and teachers who accompanied the children to this district from the evacuation areas,

17.—BLIND, DEAF, DEFECTIVE and EPILEPTIC CHILDREN.

Table III. (Appendix) shows that the number of exceptional children ascertained in the district during 1940 amounted to 962, or 40.1 per 1,000 of the school population, the corresponding proportion for the previous year being 50.9 per 1,000.

Four children were certified as deaf, according to Section 69 of the Education Act, 1921, one child—classified as an imbecile—was notified to the Glamorgan County Council as the Local Mental Deficiency Authority and five physically defective children were sent for in-patient treatment to the Prince of Wales Hospital, Cardiff, which is a certified special school.

Owing to the decline in the attendance of children at the Nantgwyddon School, which was established in 1937 for educable mentally defective children, the school was closed at the end of 1939 by agreement with the Board of Education so that no special day school now exists in the district for the education of this class of children.

18.—NURSERY SCHOOLS.

The number of children on the registers at the end of the year in the two nursery schools situated at Trealaw amounted to 341. These two schools are administered under the Nursery School Regulations of the Board of Education and provide for the education of children between two and seven years of age. The School Medical Service arrangements include weekly visits by the medical and school nursing staffs and each child is medically examined soon after admission and re-examined at least once a year.

Nursery classes have been established in the Infants' Departments of most of the other schools in the district ; it has not been possible to give medical and nursing attention to the children in these classes with the frequency applicable to the two nursery schools but many of the children continue to attend periodically for medical supervision at the Child Welfare Clinics until reaching the age of five years.

19.—SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

The School Medical Service arrangements embrace the pupils attending the four mixed secondary schools, two county schools—one for boys and one for girls—and the junior technical school.

The work of medical inspection at these schools has, up to the present, been limited to the examination of entrants as a routine group, the examination of special cases referred by parents, headmasters or headmistress, and the re-examination of those pupils who, at previous examinations, were found to be defective or requiring further observation. During the year under review, the numbers examined in these groups were 563, 135 and 708 respectively. The findings at the inspections and the records of treatment carried out in the course of the year are set out in the tables at the end of this report.

Nutrition.—The summaries of the routine examinations indicate a substantial improvement in the nutritional condition of the children, none of the pupils being classified as "bad" during 1940 while 11.0 per cent. were "slightly sub-normal," 65.5 per cent. "normal" and 23.6 per cent. "excellent" as compared with 15.5, 76.7 and 7.4 respectively during the previous year. The condition of the girls was less satisfactory than that of the boys, the respective proportions of "slightly sub-normal" being 16.0 and 3.8 per cent.

General Defects.—The routine examinations showed that 131, or 23.3 per cent., suffered from defects requiring treatment and in many respects the condition of the girls was less satisfactory than that of the boys. The proportion of girls suffering from external eye diseases was 3.6 per cent. as compared with 1.3 per cent. in the case of the boys, defective vision and squint were found in 11.8 per cent. of the girls and in 10.6 per cent. of the boys while 4.4 per cent. of the girls examined were found to be suffering from some form of ear disease as compared with 1.7 per cent. of the boys. In the case of affections of the nose and throat, however, the proportion of 27.8 per cent. applicable to the girls was lower than that of 30.2 per cent. for the boys.

Defective Vision.—During the year under review 290 pupils from the higher and secondary schools were reported to have received treatment in respect of errors of refraction and of this number 288 were dealt with in the Authority's eye clinic by Dr. J. W. G. Myler, F.R.C.S. The necessary correcting spectacles were prescribed in 244 instances and actually obtained in 217 cases, this provision being made at the expense of the Authority in respect of 75 children who belonged to "necessitous" families.

Tonsils and Adenoids.—The number of higher school pupils who received operative treatment in respect of chronic tonsillitis and/or adenoids amounted to 30, all of them being dealt with under the Authority's arrangements, and in 27 of these cases the treatment was provided free of cost.

Orthopaedic Treatment.—Fourteen primary examinations and five re-examinations of higher school pupils were made by the Authority's orthopaedic consultant at the Carnegie Welfare Centre in the course of the year, the primary examinations including four cases of talipes, three of spinal curvature, three of paralysis and four minor deformities.

The treatment carried out by the orthopaedic nurse in respect of higher pupils included the following :—

Attendances at clinics for remedial exercises	90
Attendances at clinics for electrical treatment	45
Attendances at clinics for massage	32
Attendances at schools for remedial exercises	95
Other services	2

Ultra Violet Light Treatment.—Two higher school pupils received ultra-violet light treatment during the year at the Authority's clinic, one in respect of alopecia and the other for psoriasis, a total of 51 attendances being made.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.—In the case of secondary and higher school pupils the activities of the dental staff are limited to the treatment of specially referred cases and this service was rendered at the Authority's dental clinic in 620 instances in the course of the year.

20.—CONTINUATION SCHOOLS, Etc.

Evening Classes.—Evening classes in a variety of subjects are held under the Education Authority's arrangements during the winter months but no provision is made by the School Medical Service in respect of persons attending such schools.

Junior Instruction Centres.—The activities of the School Medical Service in respect of these centres included the medical examination of each juvenile soon after admission, the examination of specially referred cases and the re-examination of juveniles who were found defective at previous inspections. The number of primary inspections made in the course of the year amounted to 485, comprising 171 examinations of boys and 314 of girls, while 206 re-examinations were carried out in the same period.

In conjunction with the visits paid to the junior instruction centres for medical inspection purposes surveys were made in regard to the nutritional condition of the pupils and those showing the slightest degree of subnormal nutrition were certified as being in need of supplementary nourishment. The results of these nutrition surveys in the three centres during the year are given in the appended table :—

Centre.	No. of Pupils surveyed.	No. certified as mal-nourished.	Percentage certified.
Ynyswen (Girls)	658	154	23.4
Clydach Court, Treallaw (Boys)	205	36	17.6
Pontygwaith (Boys)	277	58	20.9
Totals	1,140	248	21.8

Of the 485 juveniles submitted to routine medical examination in the course of the year 95 or 19.6 per cent. were discovered to be in need of treatment for defects other than uncleanliness and dental defects, the corresponding proportion for 1939 being 23.5 per cent.

The relatively smaller numbers of juveniles examined during 1940 served to reduce the value of any comparisons that might be made in the results of the examination. In certain respects the girls were still found to have a heavier incidence of defects than the boys. Defects of the nose and throat were discovered in 10.2 per cent. of the girls examined as compared with 6.4 per cent. among the boys and for anaemia the proportions were 3.2 and 1.8 per cent. respectively; the records of defective vision and squint, however, showed that the girls, with 10.5 per cent. so suffering, were better than the boys of whom 19.9 per cent. were defective and in the case of organic heart disease no girls were found to be affected whilst 3.5 per cent. of the

boys were found to be suffering therefrom. According to the statistics in regard to nutrition 24.0 per cent. of the boys were classified as subnormal or bad as compared with 17.2 per cent. among the girls.

The treatment and re-examination summaries for the year disclosed that 29 juveniles were examined at the Authority's eye clinic in respect of defective vision or squint and the necessary correcting glasses prescribed in 27 instances while spectacles were supplied free of cost in respect of 36 juveniles, some of the prescriptions in these cases having been issued towards the end of the previous year ; seven pupils received operative treatment for tonsils and adenoids under the Authority's arrangements, two were given orthopaedic treatment under the supervision of the orthopaedic consultant, two had ultra-violet light treatment in respect of skin diseases and 20 were treated at the school dental clinics.

21.—JUVENILE EMPLOYMENT.

For the purpose of the Bye-Laws adopted by the Authority under the Children and Young Persons Act, 1933, controlling the employment of children before or after school hours, three children were medically examined during the year but no application was received for medical examination under the Employment of Children in Entertainments Rules, 1933.

22.—SPECIAL INQUIRIES.

It was not possible for the medical staff to undertake any special inquiries in relation to the School Medical Service during the year.

23.—MISCELLANEOUS WORK.

The following summary provides information as to the miscellaneous work which was carried out at the school clinics by the School Medical Service Staff during the year and which consisted of the examination of and reports upon :

- (i.) 105 children owing to persistent non-attendance at school ;
- (ii.) 19 cases at the request and for the guidance of the local Police Courts ;
- (iii.) 292 children referred by teachers or attendance officers ;
- (iv.) 3 children for certification under the Employment of Children Bye-laws ;
- (v.) 420 children regarding their fitness to attend at various establishments, such as Tygwyn Convalescent Home, Llwyngwrl, and Pendine Camp ;
- (vi.) 179 children ear-marked by the medical inspectors themselves for the more detailed and thorough examinations which the conditions and the facilities at the clinics permit ;
- (vii.) 58 candidates (including 17 re-examined) for bursarships or student-teacherships ; and
- (viii.) 260 cases drawn from the above categories and referred for further examination or re-examination.

School Camps.—Having regard to the very substantial benefit derived by children who were privileged to attend at the school holiday camp during the previous year, the Authority decided to take advantage of the opportunity to renew the arrangements whereby a number of Rhondda school children were enabled to enjoy a sojourn at the Pendine School Camp, the medical and sanitary arrangements of

which continued to be under the close supervision of Dr. L. W. Pole, Medical Officer of Health for the Borough of Llanelly. Owing to the much reduced accommodation available and the shorter period for which the Camp was open during the summer of 1940, however, only 66 boys were sent on this occasion and these were examined by the Authority's medical staff before departure for the Camp.

Tygwyn Convalescent Home.—Through the continued kindness and generosity of Miss M. S. Davies, "Gregynog," Llandinam, it was again possible to arrange for a number of Rhondda girls to enjoy a prolonged stay at the Tygwyn Convalescent Home, which is a special residential school recognised by the Board of Education.

At the beginning of the year there were eleven Rhondda girls at the Home and during the year 16 were admitted and 14 discharged so that 13 girls from this district remained in residence at the end of the year.

All the girls, before their departure, were examined by the school medical staff who made their selections from among the badly nourished girls belonging to necessitous families; the medical examinations of these girls after their return home has invariably shown a marked improvement in their general physical condition.

Government Evacuation Scheme.—At the end of 1939 approximately 1,700 children of school age had been unofficially evacuated into the area and were attending the Authority's schools. During the early part of the year this unofficial evacuation continued whilst some of the children returned to their homes. Later in the year, organised official evacuation commenced and between the middle of May and the end of November, 6,116 children and mothers were received into the area in 14 organised parties. Arrangements were made for the medical examination of all the evacuated persons constituting these parties

and those who were found in an unfit condition for immediate billeting were accommodated in a reception hostel established with the approval of the Welsh Board of Health. From the 19th May until the 14th of July, Glyncornel House, Llwynypia, was used as a reception hostel and from the 14th of September until the end of the year the Small-Pox Hospital on Penrhys Mountain was used for this purpose. The establishment and supervision of these hostels was undertaken by the school medical staff with the aid of the Women's Voluntary Service, whose members generously provided assistance in preparing the buildings for use as hostels and in giving such other help as was required by the nucleus of paid staff in the care of the children during their stay in the hostels whilst the school nurses also rendered assistance in their professional capacity. The Authority was fortunate in securing the services of Mrs. Hardie and Miss Cule as Matrons at Glyncornel and Penrhys respectively, and their efforts largely contributed to the smooth running of the hostels.

From the 14th of July until the end of the year Glyncornel House was adapted for use as a hostel for "difficult" children and provided accommodation for approximately 30 children; the administration was undertaken by Mr. W. Morris Jones, Director of Education, but the medical supervision and care of the children continued to be undertaken by the school medical staff.

All the evacuated children of school age were absorbed into the Authority's schools without difficulty or undue overcrowding of the schools, and the facilities provided by the School Medical Service were offered and extended to these children in due course without undue strain on the service. The school nurses played an useful part in paying special visits to the billets of children, who, according to their previous histories might prove difficult or might be subject to abnormal tendencies in their behaviour or otherwise required supervision.

When it is realised that these children were evacuated from large cities into strange surroundings, where customs and housing arrangements differed from those in which they had previously been reared, it is not surprising that a few of the children showed signs of restlessness and found the process of settling down somewhat difficult. The altered conditions of living together with the psychological trauma involved by separation from their parents and the natural urge to return, probably constituted a major cause for the aggravation of abnormal behaviour such as bed-wetting, which appeared to be more prevalent amongst the evacuated children than among the resident child population.

Nevertheless, though a very small proportion failed to settle down, the opinion is expressed that the majority of the evacuated children showed considerable improvement in their physical condition as the result of their sojourn in the district.

SCHOOL CLINICS.**Summary of Work carried out in 1940 in the interests of the
School Medical Service.**

		Times used (No. of Sessions).	No. of Children examined.	No. of Re- examinations
Defective Vision ...	...	82	859	472
Special Examinations ...	...	52	1076	260
Student Teachers and Bursars ...	...	2	41	17
Totals ...	...	136	1976	749

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed Groups.

Entrants	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,332
Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,036
Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1195
Total								5,563

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	...	1,050
Number of Re-Inspections	...	...	...	...	3,919
Total					4,969

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine Medical Inspection* to require Treatment (**excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases**).

NOTE—No individual child is counted more than once in any column of this Table ; for example, a child suffering from defective vision and from adenoids appears once in Column 2, once in Column 3 and *once only* in Column 4. Similarly a child suffering from two defects other than defective vision appears once only in Column 3 and once in Column 4.

Group.			For defective vision (excluding squint).	For all other conditions recorded in Table II A.			Total.
(1)			(2)	(3)			(4)
Entrants	...	...	3	...	287	...	289
Second Age Group	...	...	223	...	279	...	423
Third Age Group	...	...	149	...	174	...	245
TOTAL	...	...	375	...	740	...	957

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections,		Special Inspections.	
		No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
		Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)		(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	2	—	—
	(2) „ „ Body ...	5	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies	52	4	4	—
	(4) Impetigo	30	—	9	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	119	—	16	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	206	7	29	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ..	49	7	15	4
	(7) Conjunctivitis	3	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis	—	—	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities	2	—	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	8	—	5	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	62	7	20	4
Ear	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	366	9	66	1
	(12) Squint	92	4	12	—
	(13) Defective Hearing	14	1	6	—
	(14) Otitis Media	33	4	18	1
	(15) Other Ear Diseases	6	—	1	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only	983	45	63	1
	(17) Adenoids only	56	1	4	1
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	372	—	12	—
	(19) Other Conditions	15	—	4	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)	1628	61	41	3
	(21) Defective Speech	47	1	5	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—Continued.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
				No. of Defects.		No. of Defects.	
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.
(1)				(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—						
	(22)	Organic	... ..	40	71	12	5
	(23)	Functional	... ..	33	69	4	2
	(24)	Anaemia	... ..	283	106	39	16
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	... ..	168	206	16	9
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	... ..	23	10	5	3
	Pulmonary :—						
Tuberculosis	(27)	Definite	... ..	—	—	1	—
	(28)	Suspected	... ..	9	6	2	1
	Non-Pulmonary :—						
	(29)	Glands	... ..	9	3	4	1
	(30)	Bones and Joints	... ..	1	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	... ..	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	... ..	—	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)				10	4	4	1
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	... ..	1	—	2	2
	(34)	Chorea	... ..	4	—	4	4
	(35)	Other Conditions	... ..	8	1	9	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	... ..	151	2	1	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	... ..	46	19	7	2
	(38)	Other Forms	... ..	56	2	12	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)				73	4	24	5
Total Number of Defects				4785	631	423	61

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of Children Inspected during the Year in the Routine Age Groups.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Entrants ...	2332	155	6.6	1789	76.7	375	16.1	13	0.6
Second Age- group	2036	300	14.7	1285	63.1	416	20.4	35	1.7
Third Age- group	1195	170	14.2	748	62.6	263	22.0	14	1.2
Other Routine Inspections	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTAL	5563	625	11.2	3822	68.7	1054	18.9	62	1.1

TABLE III.—Return of all Exceptional Children in the Area.

	At Certified Schools for the		At Certified Schools for the		At other Certified Special Schools.	At Public Elementary Schools.	At other Institutions.	At no School or Institution.	Total
	Blind.	Partially Sighted.	Deaf.	Partially Deaf.					
Blind	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Partially Sighted	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Deaf	—	—	16	—	—	4	—	—	20
Partially Deaf	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mentally Defective (Feeble-minded)	—	—	—	—	—	65	—	9	74
Epileptic (Severe Epilepsy)	—	—	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Physically Defective Children :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
A. Tuberculous—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i.) Pulmonary Tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	10	3	—	9	22
(ii.) Non-Pulmonary do.	—	—	—	—	3	10	—	14	27
B. Delicate	—	—	—	—	13	670	—	—	683
C. Crippled	—	—	—	—	3	73	—	—	76
D. Heart Disease	—	—	—	—	—	45	—	—	45
Children with Multiple Defects :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(i.) Feeble-minded and crippled	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3
(ii.) Feeble-minded and heart disease	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(iii.) Heart disease and tuberculosis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS	5	—	16	—	29	878	—	34	962

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness)			
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	10	12	22
Impetigo ...	19	14	33
Other Skin Disease ...	1	38	39
Minor Eye Defects :— (External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	—	29	29
Minor Ear Defects ...	2	37	39
Miscellaneous. (e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chil-blains, etc.) ...	2	6	8
Total ...	34	136	170
Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint.			
Errors of Refraction (including Squint).....	859	20	879
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	859	20	879
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	743	20	763
(b) Obtained ...	434	237	671

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

	Number of Defects.				Total.
	Tonsils only.	Adenoids only.	Tonsils and Adenoids.	Other Defects.	
Received Operative Treatment :—					
Under the Authority's Scheme, in Clinic or Hospital	—	—	223	—	223
By Private Practitioner or Hospital, apart from the Authority's Scheme	—	—	10	—	10
TOTAL ...	—	—	233	—	233
Received other Forms of Treatment					254
Total Number treated...					487

TABLE IV.

Group IV.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

	Number of children treated.—	
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.
Residential treatment with education....	5	—
Residential treatment without education	—	3
Non-residential treatment at an orthopaedic clinic	71	—
Total number of children treated		71

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of children inspected by the Dentist—

	Years.	Primary Exam- inations.	Re- Exam- inations.	Totals
	Under 5—	267	322	589
	5.....	931	952	1883
	6.....	292	1583	1875
	7.....	116	2145	2261
	8.....	26	2249	2275
	9.....	32	2327	2359
(a) Routine	10.....	36	2402	2438
Age Groups	11.....	17	2063	2080
	12.....	7	1551	1558
	13.....	7	1681	1688
	14.....	2	836	838
	15.....	—	51	51
		1733	18162	19895
(b) Specials (Primary, 1994, Re-examinations, 581)				2575
(c) TOTAL (Routine and Specials)				22470
(2) Number found to require treatment				17829
(3) Number actually treated				11307
(4) Attendances made by children for treatment				13195
(5) Half-days devoted to :—				
Inspection	.....	.....	.....	183
Treatment	.....	.....	.....	1225
				1408
(6) Fillings :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	5529
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	23
				5552
(7) Extractions :—				
Permanent Teeth		.....	.....	2169
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	12450
				14619
(8) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions	.....	.....	.....	4671
(9) Other operations :—				
Permanent Teeth	.....	.....	.....	3165
Temporary Teeth		.....	.....	3279
				6444

ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

TABLE VI.

Group VI.—Uncleanliness and verminous conditions.

(i.) Average number of visits per School made during the year by the School Nurses	... .. 0.8
(ii.) Total number of examinations of children in the Schools by School Nurses	... .. 6197
(iii.) Number of individual children found unclean	... .. 771
(iv.) Number of individual children cleansed under Section 87 (2) and (3) of the Education Act, 1921 —
(v.) Number of cases in which legal proceedings were taken :—	
(a) Under the Education Act, 1921 —
(b) Under School Attendance Bye-laws —

Statement of the number of children notified during the year ended 31st December, 1940, by the Local Education Authority to the Local Mental Deficiency Authority.

DIAGNOSIS.	Boys.	Girls.
1. (i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School :—		
(a) Idiots	—	—
(b) Imbeciles	1	—
(c) Others	—	—
2. Feeble-minded children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	—	—
Total number of children notified - 1.	1	—

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

1893

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	.....	.....	.....	235
Girls	.....	.....	.....	338
			Total	<u>563</u>

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	135
Number of Re-inspections	.....	.....	.....	.....	708
			Total		<u>843</u>

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at Routine Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Routine group	<u>131</u>
---------------	-------	-------	-------	-------	-------	------------

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.				Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections.			
				No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
				Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)				(2)		(3)		(4)		(5)	
				Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1)	Ringworm—Scalp	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(2)	„ Body	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(3)	Scabies	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(4)	Impetigo	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(5)	Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous)	...	4	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5)				4	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
Eye	(6)	Blepharitis...	...	2	7	—	3	—	—	—	—
	(7)	Conjunctivitis	...	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(8)	Keratitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(9)	Corneal Opacities	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(10)	Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint)	...	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10)				3	9	—	3	1	1	—	—
	(11)	Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	...	20	37	—	—	1	7	—	—
	(12)	Squint	...	5	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(13)	Defective Hearing	...	2	4	—	—	1	1	—	—
Ear	(14)	Otitis Media	...	—	10	—	—	—	2	—	—
	(15)	Other Ear Diseases	...	2	1	—	—	—	2	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16)	Chronic Tonsillitis only	...	52	76	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(17)	Adenoids only	...	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	(18)	Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids	...	18	17	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(19)	Other Conditions	...	—	1	—	—	—	1	—	1
(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous)				152	67	—	6	2	—	—	—
(21) Defective Speech				2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.				Special Inspections			
					No. of Defects.				No. of Defects.			
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.			Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)					(2)	(3)			(4)	(5)		
					Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—											
	(22)	Organic	...	...	1	11	1	5	1	1	—	—
	(23)	Functional	...	...	1	6	—	15	—	1	—	—
	(24)	Anaemia	...	...	5	32	—	11	—	7	—	2
Lungs	(25)	Bronchitis	...	...	2	8	—	12	—	—	—	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	1	10	—	—	—	1	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—											
	(27)	Definite	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	...	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—											
	(29)	Glands	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(32)	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)					—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	...	4	4	—	—	—	1	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	—	29	—	10	—	—	—	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	2	62	—	44	—	5	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					15	30	—	—	3	2	3	—
Total Number of Defects					296	439	1	107	13	34	3	2

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspect- ed.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	235	71	30.2	155	66.0	9	3.8	—	—
Girls	338	64	18.9	220	65.1	54	16.0	—	—
TOTAL	573	135	23.6	375	65.5	63	11.0	—	—

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE IV.
TREATMENT TABLES.

Group I.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

Disease or Defect.	Number of Defects treated, or under treatment during the year.		
	Under the Authority's Scheme.	Otherwise.	Total.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Skin :—			
Ringworm-Scalp—			
(i.) X-Ray Treatment	—	—	—
(ii.) Other Treatment	—	—	—
Ringworm-Body ...	—	—	—
Scabies ...	—	1	1
Impetigo ...	—	—	—
Other Skin Disease ...	—	11	11
Minor Eye Defects :—			
(External and other, but excluding cases falling in Group II.) ...	—	5	5
Minor Ear Defects ...	—	3	3
Miscellaneous.			
(e.g. Minor injuries, bruises, sores, chilblains, etc.) ...	—	4	4
Total ...	—	24	24

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.**TABLE IV.****TREATMENT TABLES.****Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).**

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Author- ity's Scheme. (2)	Other- wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	288	2	290
Other Defect or Disease of the Eyes	—	—	—
Total	288	2	290
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	242	2	244
(b) Obtained ...	75	142	217

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids, under the Authority's Scheme	30
Received other forms of Treatment (not under the Authority's Scheme)	45
Total Number Treated	75

SECONDARY AND HIGHER SCHOOLS.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentists :								
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
(ii) Found to require Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620
(iii) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	{	Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Secondary Schools.						
Treatment								

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 1492

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	767	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—
					—	767

(5) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	594	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	130	
					—	724

(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 344

(7) Other operations :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	340	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	36	
					—	376

RECEIVED BY THE SECRETARY OF THE

APPENDIX.

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE I.

Return of Medical Inspections.

A.—ROUTINE MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Routine Inspections—Boys	...	...	...	171
Girls	...	...	...	314
			Total	485

B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	...	—
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	...	206
			Total	206

C.—CHILDREN FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of *individual children* found at *Routine* Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases).

Routine group	95
---------------	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE II.

A.—Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection.

Defect or Disease.		Routine Inspections,			
		No. of Defects.			
		Requiring Treatment.		Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.	
(1)		(2)		(3)	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Skin	(1) Ringworm—Scalp ...	—	—	—	—
	(2) " Body ...	—	—	—	—
	(3) Scabies ...	—	2	—	—
	(4) Impetigo ...	—	—	—	—
	(5) Other Diseases (Non-Tuberculous) ...	3	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 1 to 5) ...	3	2	—	—
Eye	(6) Blepharitis... ...	—	3	—	—
	(7) Conjunctivitis ...	—	—	—	—
	(8) Keratitis ...	—	1	—	—
	(9) Corneal Opacities ...	1	1	—	—
	(10) Other Conditions (excluding Defective Vision and Squint) ...	—	—	—	—
	TOTAL (Heads 6 to 10) ...	1	5	—	—
	(11) Defective Vision (excluding Squint) ...	29	33	—	—
	(12) Squint ...	5	—	—	—
Ear	(13) Defective Hearing ...	—	—	—	—
	(14) Otitis Media ...	2	—	—	—
	(15) Other Ear Diseases ...	—	—	—	—
Nose and Throat	(16) Chronic Tonsillitis only ...	9	19	—	—
	(17) Adenoids only ...	—	—	—	—
	(18) Chronic Tonsillitis and Adenoids ...	1	13	—	—
	(19) Other Conditions ...	1	—	—	—
	(20) Enlarged Cervical Glands (Non-Tuberculous) ...	6	—	—	—
	(21) Defective Speech ...	5	3	—	—

Return of Defects found by Medical Inspection—*Continued.*

Defect or Disease.					Routine Inspections.			
					No. of Defects.			
					Requiring Treatment.	Requiring to be kept under observation but not requiring Treatment.		
(1)					(2)	(3)		
					Boys	Girls	Boys.	Girls.
Heart and Circulation	Heart Disease :—							
	(22)	Organic	...	...	4	—	2	3
	(23)	Functional	...	...	—	1	—	1
Lungs	(24)	Anaemia	...	...	3	10	—	—
	(25)	Bronchitis	...	...	—	2	—	—
	(26)	Other Non-Tuberculous Diseases	...	...	—	—	—	—
Tuberculosis	Pulmonary :—							
	(27)	Definite	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(28)	Suspected	...	...	—	—	—	—
	Non-Pulmonary :—							
	(29)	Glands	...	...	—	—	—	1
	(30)	Bones and Joints	...	...	—	—	—	—
	(31)	Skin	...	...	—	—	—	—
TOTAL (Heads 29 to 32)	(32)	Other Forms	...	...	—	—	—	—
					—	—	—	1
Nervous System	(33)	Epilepsy	...	...	—	—	—	1
	(34)	Chorea	...	...	—	—	—	1
	(35)	Other Conditions	...	...	1	1	—	—
Deformities	(36)	Rickets	...	...	1	—	—	—
	(37)	Spinal Curvature	...	...	—	1	—	—
	(38)	Other Forms	...	...	—	2	—	—
(39) Other Defects and Diseases (excluding Defects of Nutrition, Uncleanliness and Dental Diseases)					—	3	—	—
Total Number of Defects					71	95	2	7

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE II.

B.—Classification of the Nutrition of the Pupils subjected to Routine Inspection.

Age-groups.	Number of Children Inspected.	A (Excellent)		B (Normal)		C (Slightly subnormal)		D (Bad)	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Boys	171	1	0.6	129	75.4	38	22.2	3	1.8
Girls	314	21	6.7	239	76.1	54	17.2	—	—
TOTAL	485	22	4.5	368	75.9	92	19.0	3	0.6

TABLE IV.—TREATMENT.

Group 1.—Minor Ailments (excluding Uncleanliness).

	No. of Defects Treated.
Scabies (not under the Authority's Scheme)	1
Other Minor Ailments	—
Total	1

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE IV.

TREATMENT TABLES.

Group II.—Defective Vision and Squint (excluding Minor Eye Defects treated as Minor Ailments).

Defect or Disease. (1)	Number of Defects dealt with.		
	Under Author- ity's Scheme. (2)	Other- wise. (3)	Total. (4)
Errors of Refraction (including Squint) ...	29	—	29
No. of Children for whom spectacles were :—			
(a) Prescribed ...	27	—	27
(b) Obtained ...	36	—	36

Group III.—Treatment of Defects of Nose and Throat.

Received Operative Treatment in respect of Tonsils and Adenoids, under the Authority's Scheme	7
Received other forms of Treatment (not under the Authority's Scheme)	2
Total Number Treated	9

JUNIOR INSTRUCTION CENTRES.

TABLE V.

Dental Inspection and Treatment.

(1) Number of Children who were :—

(i) Inspected by the Dentists :							
Specials	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(ii) Found to require Treatment	...	...	...	...	...	...	20
(iii) Actually Treated	...	...	...	...	...	...	20

(2) Half-days devoted to :—

Inspection	{	Included in the figures shown in the corresponding Table applicable to Elementary Schools, no special sessions having been exclusively devoted to Junior Instruction Centres.					
Treatment							

(3) Attendances made by children for treatment ... 45

(4) Fillings :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	8	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—	8

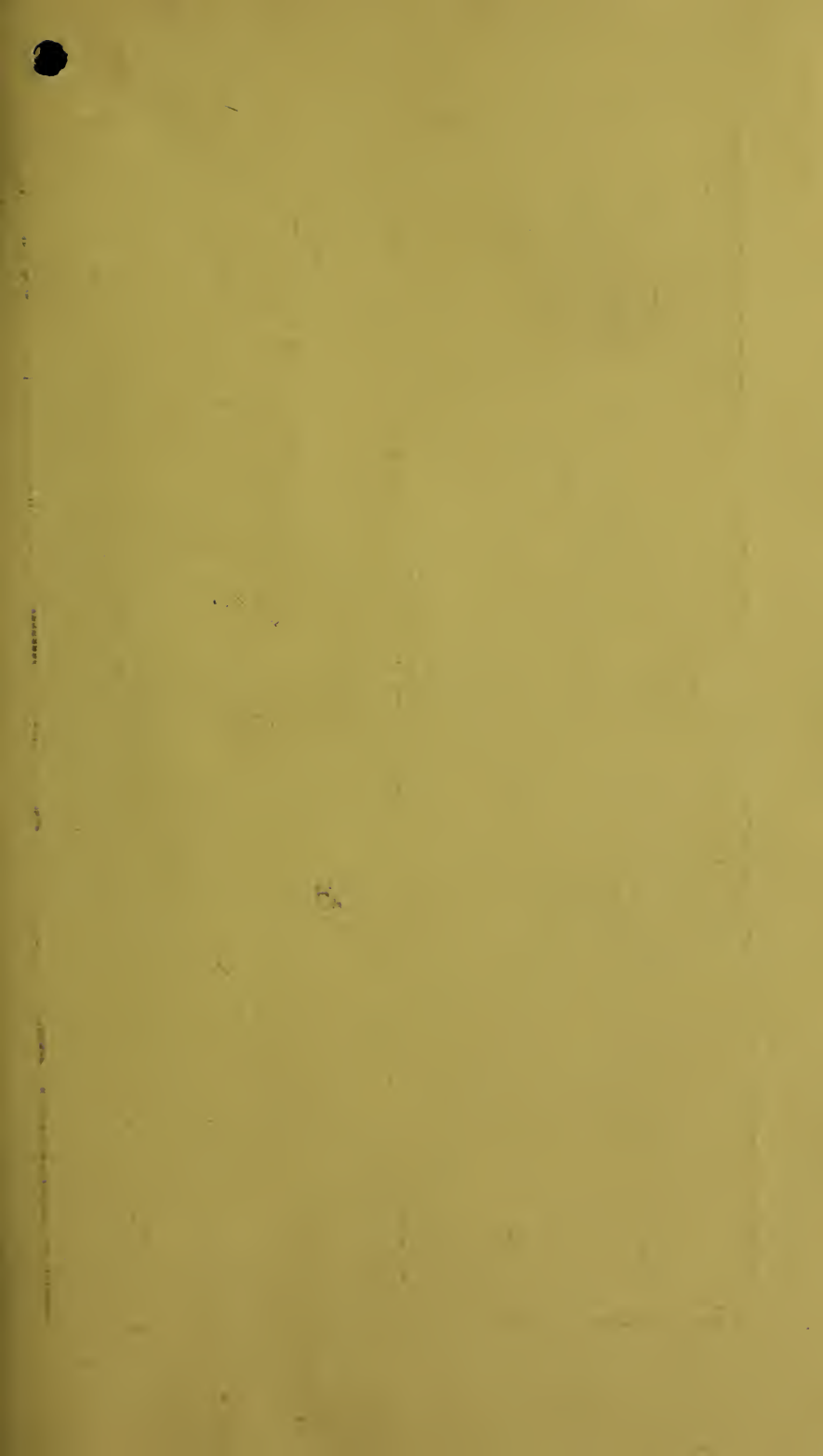
(5) Extractions :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	40	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—	40

(6) Administrations of general anaesthetics for extractions ... 13

(7) Other operations :—

Permanent Teeth	...	...	...	...	9	
Temporary Teeth	...	...	...	...	—	9



Rhondda Urban District Council.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND

School Medical Officer

For the year 1940.

FERNDALÉ:

W. L. Maddock & Co., Printers,

1944.